THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

April 20, 1946

SABER RATTLING

AN EDITORIAL

Formosa: Bad To Worse

By Frederick Wong

Long War Recalled

By Edward Rohrbough

Sino-Siamese Relations

By Lin Wo-chiang

NORTH CHINA HUNTING

AN EDITORIAL

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Illusions?

To The Editor:

After reading Mr. J. B. Powell's "Red Crisis in China" in the February 16 issue of the Review I am very surprised by his conclusion saying: "For most Chinese, like everyone else, prefer even a reactionary or corrupt regime to a Trojan Horse government, manned by the Chinese puppets of a foreign dictator." It seems to him that in the near future there will be only two ways for Chinese: to be ruled by "a reactionary or corrupt regime," or to be ruled by "a Trojan Horse government." I think he is absolutely wrong. We Chinese are to be ruled neither by a "corrupt regime" nor by a "Trojan Horse government." We are fighting for a coalition government based on democratic spirit, *WHICH WE PREFER TO ALL OTHERS.*

What we urgently need is not anti-communism but peaceful co-operation among all parties. It is most regrettable that when we are trying our best to fill up the gap between the Kuomintang and Communists, articles like this appear in the Review one after the other.

Finally, I will point out that China is not France and the Generalissimo is not de Gaulle. We want the Generalissimo as well as coalition government. No Generalissimo, no coalition government. Everyone knows that all the high military officers of the Kuomintang, except the Generalissimo and a small group, want to fight the Communists, and everyone knows that China needs no civil war. Only the Generalissimo is able to check those "war-like" Kuomintang officers and only the Generalissimo is able to bring us peace. We want him in the coalition government as well as we want him now. Therefore what Mr. Powell worries about is just his illusion.

C. C. CHANG.

Chengtu, Szechuen,
April 8, 1946.

Teachers Trapped!

To The Editor:

Recently faculty members of Chiao Tung University petitioned the Government asking for a raise in pay. Among other things they point out their salary equals only two-thirds of what a coolie in a governmental bank gets whereas in other countries a professor is usually a top-salaried man. As the University is one of the few first-rate engineering schools its professors are mostly China's high-ranking engineers

People outside of China could never imagine what a chaotic economic situation this country now is in. Practically all starve. Salaried men are paid neither by merit nor by necessity. Everybody has to grasp whatever he can. A sincere worker is just a sucker. A Law-breaker is the only one who can survive. A professor or engineer, most unlikely a law-breaker, suffers most. How can anybody expect such a country to prosper? Half a year after victory conditions remain as bad as during the war. The Government's inability is inexcusable. If our top officials are the best men we can get for office I really see no slight hope for this country.

During the war, as in normal times, Chinese professors and scholars seldom asked for more money. It is because China's moral code is such that a refined gentleman should be content to live a simple life and anybody who talks about money is not to be respected. The professors have now broken this code because they begin to find their life unendurable. We must bring the Government to reason.

If China needs professors and engineers, we must pay them more simply because their training is more expensive than an ordinary worker's, even if we disregard the contribution. The Government seems to encourage people to go into these professions under the present slogan of "Reconstruction First" or "Education First." If the Government induces young men to become professors or engineers and yet pays them very little, she is just setting a trap to toss people into a life of misery. It is a dirty trick.

If the Government does not radically change its way of doing things, I will not be surprised to see in the near future professors and engineers will be paid less than their equals in other lines simply because of "Reconstruction First" or "Education First." This seems ridiculous to any healthy mind, but is logical to present Chinese rulers. They figure that since China has so many professors and engineers an increase in their pay will tax the treasury more than a similar increase to another group of not so many people. This is not imagination. The Government has done it. During the war the military were first and yet a decent army man suffers more than any-

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body. We won the war by surprise. Shall we be able to reconstruct the country by surprise?

Therefore I hope more demands will pour into the Government from professional groups and if by this the Government's attitude is changed, China will have a better chance to be saved.

INTELLECTUAL.

Chungking,
March 28, 1946.

Bone In Throat Out

To The Editor:

I hadn't the least idea that my recent letter, in poor English, could have the fortune of occupying valuable space in your Review. But the reason I made myself bold to write to you is based on a conception which is similar to a prayer made by a Christian to the Lord. Sometimes his beseechings may not be granted on account of its illegality in the eyes of the Lord, but on the part of the worshipper as soon as he has uttered the words of his demands and needs from the bottom of his heart, he feels psychologically satisfied and spiritually eased.

Perhaps this is a form of democracy. I am told that people in America can speak openly and demand freely what they think fit, irrespective of whether their demand might be a suggestion for the improvement of a trifling matter concerning the welfare of an individual or a proposal directed at pointing out the weakness and defects of the government. Usually their views and demands may not be accepted by the government authorities due to partiality or impracticability, but when the people have said what they want to say and have made public what they desire, they already have had their consolation through the emptying of the complaints buried in their hearts.

With this motive in mind, I wrote my last letter to you to pick the bone from my throat. No sooner had I dropped the letter in the mail-box than I was filled with a feeling of comfort in fancying that, though it might be neglected, my personal wishes were at least made known to another person such as your good self.

It is generally accepted in China that to open one's mind in a chat with a friend is the happiest thing in life, so it is already a blessing to me if you only see my letter and then drop it aside. But I have the more to thank you, for not only have you done me a favor by letting my letter appear in the precious columns of the Review, but also by troubling yourself with the correction of my many grammatical mistakes.

While I am not yet a subscriber, I can assure you that I am a constant reader of your Review, in which both beautiful English and fair criticism allure me. I know the price by subscription is much cheaper than when bought by the copy, yet you will think it strange that I should prefer the latter to the former. To me, to buy a copy of your Review at a considerably higher price is something like paying in installments, which I find easy to afford. As for a subscription, though it is much cheaper, the payment is larger and this I find difficult to make at one time.

You perhaps will not understand, but I am a petty official with a big family to support. I have endeavored to get myself a better-paid job, yet due to the fact that I am only a junior middle school graduate, I cannot.

Now, I am glad to say, I perhaps shall receive increased wages because a resolution regarding the readjustment of the salaries of governmental employees was reached recently during a session of the Executive Yuan. You may be sure that as soon as my personal pecuniary condition improves, I will give up my practice of purchasing by the copy and instead

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Again many thanks for your kindness.

HSAI TSIANG-FAH.

Nanking,
April 5, 1946.

Shanghai Saved

To The Editor.

That editorial of yours on General Tai Li's death was pretty disgraceful. I can guess what rankled in your mind, and at the same time it was easy to see that you lacked any knowledge of what went on in this area during the war years.

Certainly nothing substantial was achieved, but the twist of history which spared Shanghai from becoming another Manila simply robbed the underground and resistance groups here of an opportunity to do anything.

Your criticism of General Tai is also a reflection on a fair number of people here who were ready to give their lives in the event that Shanghai would become a battleground. Yes, such people existed. Most of them have yet to have the pleasure of riding in a jeep, and the other favors which seem to fall so easily into the laps of those who, in the years of war, could walk into the best stores together with their Jap gendarme pals and buy the best shoes, etc.

That in Shanghai there were such people, is in great part due to the work of "hush-hush" organizations such as the one General Tai headed. They saved the lives of some American fliers, they gathered information of value to the Allies, and over and above everything else they managed to sustain the morale and hopes of many people in the eventual victory of the United Nations.

Long before the war ended, the underground organization here was pretty widespread. In addition to young and old Chinese, it included Danes, Spanish Republicans, Frenchmen, a few Jews, Italians and Russians; some of these people had a rough time with the Japs and several spent quite a time in military prisons or at Ward Road.

General Tai served his country and, in his activities with the SACO organization along the coast, was a soldier on the side of the Allies the value of which, happily for four and a half million people in Shanghai, did not have to have street battles in Shanghai to prove itself.

And as to the tussle with the communists with the aid of American weapons, who knows what the score on that really was and whether or not it was the same kind of thing that happened in Yugoslavia and is still happening in Greece, both just before and after the liberation of these countries?

L.

Shanghai,
April 6, 1946.

National Anthem

To The Editor:

I have read over, in the Review, the translation of the Chinese National Anthem, by Mr. K. S. Yen. In his letter the writer said, "I cordially invite criticism and shall be pleased if some of your readers will come forward to offer improvements ..." From the foregoing, I feel I may write some of my opinions to offer the writer. If they be right, they may be of some little help to him.

In a word, Mr. Yen's translation is good. But at the same time I feel that some of the expressions used are not correct, and that the sentences do not clearly express its whole meaning at all though the translation was the sixth he made. And so I am offering my transla-

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tion, in which I am indebted to the writer for several parts.

The Three Principles to which our Party is devoted.

Our Republic, or making one world, is founded upon.

O sons and daughters, arouse up to the first line in virtue of thy country's call!

Day and night we shall serve the Principles with diligence, bravery, loyalty and faithfulness.

To the very end, let us do our best with all our hearts.

TANG HSIEN-CHIH.

Peipie, Szechuen,
March 28, 1946.

Another Version

To The Editor:

It was very interesting to me to read the English version of the National Hymn in your Review of March 16 and of the Kuomintang Party Song in your issue of March 30.

While these two versions are translated sentence by sentence and word by word from the original, they do not compare with one I heard a friend singing:

San Min Chu I, our aim shall be
To found a free land, world peace be our stand.
Lead on, Comrade, vanguard we are!
Hold fast your aim, by sun and star.
Be earnest and brave, your country to save.
One heart, one soul; one mind, one goal!

CHANG YI.

Hwangkuoya, Chungking,
April 7, 1946.

Disappointed Student

To The Editor:

As a Chinese student, I am greatly disappointed with the editorial in your issue of March 9.

China's reactionary forces, seeing that they will lose their privileged position as the violent tide of democracy keeps coming on, are struggling with all their might to keep or reinforce their tyrannical rule over the country. They never hesitate to utilize those base actics as "thrive on demagoguery, on string-pulling, etc." They are doing what is contrary to the will of the people. They should be diminished and swept away from this land and certainly will be.

As for the students' demonstration, it is purely from their patriotism. Although the reactionary forces are trying to provoke the "anti-Russian" emotions of the public, still these things should be deemed as separate from each other.

Everyone, even if with only a little knowledge, should admit to himself that "the three-power Yalta agreement" has certainly been an infringement on China's sovereignty by its very nature, that is, by betraying China's benefits. Watching this, can a Chinese student not stand up against this private agreement and the main, covetous composer, Soviet Russia?

Moreover, the Chinese people are greatly discontented with what the Soviet troops have done in the Northeast. This also is a major point that arouses their "anti-Russian" emotions. You have no reason to neglect the public opinions of the people and call these aggressions and actions "unreasoning righteousness and patriotism."

We are very sorry over your having such incorrect and prejudicial ideas. We hope you will consider this for a moment from another point of view.

CHOU LI-FAN

Chungking,
April 4, 1946.

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Saber Rattling

OF late there has been much criticism in America and China of the Soviet Union's "saber rattling" tactics. Her wars of nerves in Iran, Turkey, Greece and other parts of Europe and Asia have been roundly condemned. We too have objected strenuously to Russia's apparently hostile attitude toward her former allies, China, Britain and America. However, we have consistently said that there were grounds for suspicion on all sides and that most likely these mutual suspicions could be settled by some straight, practical talking.

However, it seems that at present none of the Big Five is in the mood for straight or practical conversations. Each UNO crisis becomes more dangerous and each time harsher words are exchanged before the problem is either settled or shelved. Apparently each nation feels so sure that the others do not want war that it is willing to push its argument to the very brink before agreeing to compromise. The danger of this attitude is so evident as to need no elaboration. Someday, one side will feel—as has always been the case in history—that its position is so just that it permits no backing down or compromise short of utter capitulation from the opposition.

American commentators have been yelping about the Russian menace ever since the war in Europe ended. In fact some began even before V-E Day. Russia, it has been pointed out, is pursuing the imperialistic policies of Peter the Great; the Soviet Union is using Communism as a tool to promote Russian nationalistic ambitions, and so on and on. Thus Russia is contrasted with the traditionally peace-loving America, who, it is pointed out, has been forced into virtually all her wars.

However, several recent happenings have begun to make us doubt the entire truth of these statements and, after a bit of reflection, we have reached the opinion that when it comes to saber rattling, we are not lagging behind the field.

First is "Operation Crossroads," the atomic bomb test at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands. In the beginning, we felt rather indifferently about this test. However, as the War and Navy Departments' publicity rolls out, bale by bale, we are struck by the fearful picture being painted to the world. The bombs will be so large as to make the Hiroshima bomb look as if it had been a firecracker; bombs will be exploded from all angles, heights, etc. The scientific precision with which this mammoth bit of destruction is being planned is frightening, even to us. Scientists have been interviewed and one—a former atom bomb scientist, it is pointed out—says it is "not likely" that the test will blow the world up. No matter how ridiculous such statements seem, it does indicate the terms in which we are thinking. Certainly no nation in the world can rest altogether easily while Uncle Sam continues to play with such fearful toys.

In addition to "Operation Crossroads," the Navy has just announced the conclusion of successful operating tests in Arctic waters. Canada is equipping and drilling an Arctic Army, to which will be attached American observers. Clearly these tests are aimed at laying plans for a war across the North Pole. With whom can Canada and America fight in Arctic regions? Certainly not Argentina, nor South Africa. Only Siberia and the Scandinavian countries are in a position to wage an Arctic war with North America.

The last "maneuver" we have heard of is a British bomb experiment against captured German bomb-proof submarine pens. This operation, to which American B-29's are to be attached, will experiment with Britain's latest 24-ton blockbuster.

Strangely, the Americans seem to have their finger in each pie. The biggest show will be almost entirely American, while the Canadian and British exhibitions will be observed or participated in by Uncle Sam. Russia, our erstwhile fighting partner in the war against Fascism, will have no part. Yet, Americans yell in indignation when they hear that Soviet troops in Manchuria are holding maneuvers!

Dozens of speeches by President Truman and Secretary Byrnes protesting our "peaceful intentions" can hardly offset the fear aroused by these war-like preparations. As far as saber rattling goes, it would seem that the "imperialistic, aggressive" nations of the Old World might learn a few lessons from "traditionally peaceful" America.

Exit "President" Chen

CHEN Kung-po, erstwhile "President" of China, cut a most gallant figure in the Soochow law court last week as he delivered what most Chinese agree was one of the most masterly speeches recorded in modern Chinese lawdom. Mingling verse with prose, proverbs with fables, Chen readily admitted that he didn't have a judicial leg to stand on. To an extent this was literally true. But what Chen failed to mention was the fact that the verdict had been passed upon him long before he ever stepped into the court, and not by the judges, but by the entire Chinese people.

moguls. But in the case of Chen there is a question of degree which must not be allowed to go by the board.

To the hyper-practical Chinese people, traitorious activity appears as inevitable as death and taxes. Yet the Chinese will draw the line between one who had to serve the enemy in order to fill his daily bowl of rice, and one who forsook honor and a comfortable life, to go in search of dictatorship and luxury. The only force which moved Chen was not necessity, but unlimited greed for power and wealth. Scholar and masterly orator though Chen might be, in Chinese eyes, even the common man in the street recognizes the fact that Chen was swayed by the most base ambitions known to man.

But even men of the caliber of Chen serve the interests of the people, if their deeds do not go unheeded. Even traitors are a very necessary element in molding the character of a rejuvenated people. If Chen arouses public sentiment, and by his disgrace further heightens public responsibility, he will have served in death that duty which he shirked in life.

Chen's arguments were pitifully thin. He maintained that he was merely following his much publicized, but little bemoaned, predecessor, Wang Ching-wei. Yet in that very admission, Chen showed to the Chinese people his lack of resourcefulness and initiative. China has long been encumbered by politicians who follow not principles but personal leaders, who think not of policies but factional strategems. Chen was attempting to do what Goering, Hess and Ribbentrop are seeking to do at Nuremberg, to shift the blame to Der Fuehrer. Resolved to its basic points Chen's stand was that it was all the fault of Wang Ching-wei, and that he personally had meant no offense when he deserted the last bastion of the Chinese people to join Tojo and Company.

For the little men who knew no better, there can be some justification for their line of action. To men of the caliber of Chen, it is difficult to see any motive besides unlimited greed, unbridled ambition and an unprincipled attempt to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. Chen was correct in pointing out that on the other side of the political fence there were opportunists likewise. But that cannot absolve him from blame. On the contrary, beset with self-seekers, it is in the best interest of the Chinese people to clean out as many of the political parasites as possible. The example made of Chen is a good beginning. But much work in the same line yet remains. China has only crippled the snake of treachery, and rank opportunism, not killed it.

The League Passes

THIS week a melancholy event took place. Beneath a nameless tomb, unsung and unmourned, was buried the corpse of what had once been considered the state above all states, the government over all governments. Despite its history of failure upon failure, even in its last moments the history of the League of Nations was marked by the characteristic abundance of ideals and shortage of action.

Yet above and beyond its failure, the League must not be forgotten. It was another milestone in the progress of mankind toward a world state resting upon world opinion. True the League never represented the aspirations of the 2,000,000,000 people who must learn to live as neighbors in life or be buried in the common grave of destruction. But in the work that it did accomplish the League set a new precedent. For the first time in history there was created an organization wherein the nations of the world could cover all themes, discuss all problems at a round table conference. If the spirit was lacking, at least the machinery had attained a degree of promise never previously reached by any similar organization.

It is the task of the world today to remove all the incurable elements of weakness and sterility found in the League structure. Where the League was senile, the UNO must be dynamic, where the League was interested only in principles, the UNO must face realities and take action. Even justice becomes a poor scarecrow indeed, if a long period of time is allowed to elapse before that justice is backed by force and action rather than by words and dogmas. This the UNO must clearly understand if it is to serve as the League served not.

The League has oft been criticized for its poor political machinery. This is the unkindest criticism of all. For it was not the machinery or principles upon which the League was founded that doomed it ultimately to extinction, but the poor support given the organ. The world has learned by this time that it is not the principles of government which are supreme, but the manner of their application. Paper plans and projects are of small importance, and constitutions and treaties mere scraps of paper, if the world does not repose trust in them and back them to the hilt. It is on their ultimate application, and the manner of application, upon which their success or failure hinges. Mere right and justice are quasi-truths unless force and might back them up. That is the lesson of the League, and if that alone is understood by the world at large, the League will not have existed in vain, but will at least have served to some purpose.

Gone are the old utopian ideals of a brotherhood of men, a parliament of nations, founded on the principles of universal love and the sharing of all worldly goods and resources. It is in the recognition of that fact that UNO may yet succeed. And this realization comes largely as a result of a thorough diagnosis of the ills that beset the League and the disease which finally put it out of circulation. The world has learned the lesson on the League's history the hard way.

If an epitaph, then, must arise above the earth which contains the last remains of the League, then it should be the dedication Emil Ludwig wrote to a book on Germany's follies in July '14. In hard, uncompromising words, the epitaph should run:—

"To Our Sons—In Warning."

North China Hunting

LAST week an American sailor was shot in North China. A little earlier a U.S. Marine met a similar death at the hands of "unidentified persons." There have been others who died in countryside ambushes during the months since the Jap surrender, and the trend of events shows nothing to indicate that there will not be new killings of American servicemen in the future. In the early days after the surrender, such shootings were attributed to "Communists," but more recently the newspapers have refrained from guessing at the political affiliations of the killers.

The United States is not at war with any faction in China, and though the Communists have often accused American forces of aiding the Kuomintang directly and indirectly in the civil war, both Red China and Kuomintang China have expressed appreciation for the American part in the war against Japan and both have welcomed cultural and commercial intercourse with America in the future. Both have welcomed the mediation of China's internal difficulties by General Marshall.

Then why these killings! A little investigation reveals that most of them occurred under similar conditions. Usually, one or two Americans went hunting in an area somewhere close to the battle or blockade lines of the two factions in China's spasmodic civil war. They were, of course, in uniform and they were quite naturally armed. Such circumstances are enough to render the status of "hunters" doubtful in the minds of combatants, but they hardly constitute a full explanation.

A couple of weeks ago, riding in a jeep with an enlisted man of the Marines, we engaged in a conversation which may further clarify the killings. The enlisted man had never seen action, he told us, and he seemed to feel he had been cheated. Inspired by stories of Guadalcanal and Tarawa, he had enlisted in the branch of the U.S. Armed Forces which he thought would offer the most opportunities for military glory. He had intended to enroll in Harvard University, but Harvard would always be there. He could enroll in Harvard when he returned to America. The young never doubt that they will return.

But the war ended while he was still in the United States and he came to China as a replacement for the men who had fought the war in the Pacific. There was no prospect of action. There were only bars that charged exorbitant prices and coolies who looked to him like a definitely inferior people and girls who fawned and pouted and performed for cash. The young Marine thought it was all pretty sordid and not glorious at all—nothing to compare with his mental picture of blasting a chunky, tough Jap from behind a coral reef.

He brightened as he talked. Recently things had been picking up.

"Now we sometimes get to go out on shooting parties," he said. "That makes it a little better."

He explained about the shooting parties. "An officer goes along and you carry automatic weapons, usually a carbine and a .45. Of course, a lot of the time you don't see anything, but sometimes you do. I haven't managed to go yet, but I've been promised a chance for next week."

Having never heard of the existence of much game in the area, we asked, "What do you shoot?"

"Why, Communists," said the young Marine, looking a little surprised.

It took us a moment or two to absorb the implications of what he had said and then we asked, "How do you know they're Communists?"

"I don't know," he answered. "I guess it's because the Communists are in that territory. At least, that's what the Chinese say."

Then, feeling a little justification necessary, he added, "The guys say they pot at us, too."

The jeep stopped and we got out and thanked the young Marine for the lift.

Trial Before Execution

MARSHAL Tito's refusal to allow American airmen rescued during the war by General Draja Mikhailovitch to testify at the latter's forthcoming treason trial in Yugoslavia reminds us of frontier "justice" as practiced in the American west a century ago.

The Yugoslavian Government, in refusing an American State Department request that U.S. pilots be allowed to testify in Mikhailovitch's defense, said: "The crimes of the traitor Draja Mikhailovitch against the people of Yugoslavia are far too big and horrible that it could be or should be allowed to be discussed whether he is guilty or is not."

Present day Yugoslavian legal procedure apparently has taken a leaf from the books of early American judges who, when a suspected cattle-rustler was brought before them, used to proclaim their impartial justice by assuring the victim that he would be "given a fair trial before being hanged."

25 Years Ago in Millard's Review Of The Far East

April 16, 1921.

Improbable

Ten years ago the world laughed when certain persons said that Germany was preparing for a war of aggression in Europe. The same poverty of imagination is expressed when we are told that a war with Japan is unthinkable, inconceivable.

* * *

Cease-Fire

Armistice has been brought above between the troops of General Liu Tsen-hou and General Hsiung Ke-wu in the vicinity of Chungking. Both forces are to keep to the posts they have been holding.

* * *

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

April 18, 1936.

Offense

The City Government of Greater Shanghai has been requested by the Ministry of Foreign Affiars to suppress the circulation of a year book which contains a reference derogatory to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler.

* * *

Aid

To strengthen Chinese currency the American Government has bought 50,000,000 ounces of silver from the Nanking Government, paying US$32,500,000 in gold.

Formosa Going From Bad To Worse As Famine, Unemployment Spread

By FREDERICK WONG

THE situation in Formosa has gone from bad to worse in the six months since the island was retroceded to China, and General Chen Yi's administration has brought little or no credit to the Chinese National Government and to the Formosan administration itself.

The result of Chen Yi's brief but non-constructive administration is as follows:—

Famine caused by monopoly over foodstuffs;

Widespread unemployment caused by suspension of Formosan industries and enterprises;

A government monopoly over imports and exports, in which not even legitimate merchants are permitted to participate;

Discrimination against the Formosan Chinese and merchants who have gone to the island from the Chinese mainland;

Pillage and looting by the militarists who have discarded all pretence of honesty.

On the other hand, Jap technical experts and police officers have been far better treated by Chen Yi's administration than are the Formosan Chinese, merchants and all.

Incompetent, Corrupt

It is now generally agreed that the august administration headed by General Chen Yi, the famous general of many battles fought and won, lost and won again, is an incompetent outfit too much saddled with opportunists and sinecures to care anything for energizing the forces of rehabilitation and for providing leadership in rallying the Formosan Chinese and others to post-war rehabilitation.

The "spoils system" with its unwieldy red tape of a worm-eaten bureaucracy has worked most cruelly against, and never for, the interest and welfare of the people of Formosa, and it is not surprising that the people of Formosa are already up in arms against Chen Yi's administration, which promises nothing to the people, nor opportunities, nor attaches to itself good followers who are capable of sound planning or of devising a constructive policy.

Chen Yi's Record Poor

Chen Yi's administrative record in Fukien province during the war was never known to be brilliant, and if it had been brilliant, it was brilliant on the wrong side. A military strategist he has not been known to be; as an administrator, he lacks abilities and experience; nor does he possess a broad outlook and a broad grasp of his true mission in Formosa.

Chang Tsung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang and a host of other old-time militarists were tax collectors, and it would be sorry to have the Formosan Chinese feel that General Chen Yi's main purpose is the collection of taxes and nothing else.

General Chen Yi cannot have any excuse for making the people in Formosa feel the way they do; Formosa's status is not that of a colony, so that the people of that island are entitled to prosper under a just administration.

Monopolies Parceled Out

Formosa, which to Japan was a jewel or a rich storehouse, must now remain or become an even vaster storehouse after it has reverted to China's sovereignty; but there is danger of General Chen Yi making the island a great liability instead of an asset to China. He has judiciously left his administrative policy in doubt; he has permitted a host of private companies to be formed under his influence and support and has given them monopoly rights to exclude competition from legitimate commercial and trading firms.

Organized smuggling, like organized looting and pillage, is today in vogue on the island, and as a result of this, the Formosan Chinese Administration is now engaged in some disputes with the Chinese Maritime Customs administration over the seizure and confiscation of smuggled goods upon their arrival in Shanghai and in other ports in China.

Comparison Odious

Now, how did Formosa look prior to the enemy's capitulation? Though it would be impolitic for us to praise the Japanese administration, the testimony of our foreign friends who have but lately visited the island is unassailable. There is material in abundance supplied by tourist bureaux to support the contention that the Japanese developed a wilderness into an immensely rich dependency.

Religions were tolerated on the island; the transport system, railways, highways and the telegraph, post and wireless and telephone services were highly developed and efficient. More than 51 percent of the population was engaged in agriculture, in raising pineapples, oranges, bananas, rice, tea, barley and wheat, sesame, ramie, jute, hemp, tobacco, live stock and poultry, sericulture, besides tapping the mineral resources, such as gold, silver, copper, petroleum and sulphur. Formosa also controlled the world's supply of camphor (over 60 percent), while the Japanese authorities monopolized the salt, opium, alcohol and alcoholic liquor industries.

The island's chief imports included tobacco, kerosene, fertilizer, cotton and silk textiles, crude opium, salt, iron and machinery.

The improvements made in the sanitary conditions of towns and villages had won praise from British and American visitors. The island, possessing a warm and damp climate, has been clad in luxuriant forests. It contains many species of commercial timber, the most valuable of which are oak, cypress, cedar and camphor laurel.

The soil is unusually rich and the Jap irrigation system had increased the rice crops, while their experimental gardens proved that even American grapes will grow on the island, and by means of fertilizers, the experimental stations had made the islanders adopt scientific methods of agriculture.

The fishery industry, too, had been highly developed, the Japs having introduced hundreds of motor-driven fishing boats.

Problem Must Be Tackled

Now, free discussions of the present Formosan administration must be made possible in terms of reality, so that we may automatically approach a right solution. We must also possess the full knowledge required for a solution of the present corrupt, malodorous administration. Such discussions must be open, frank and bold.

If the present quarrel between General Chen Yi's administration, on the one hand, and the Formosan and legitimate merchants and traders, on the other, is not to rise to serious proportions, the quarrel must not be left unchecked and unappeased. If it is left unsettled, we shall come unexpectedly—and that soon,—upon one of those tragedies which have marked the relations between an effete and declasse officialdom and a virile, enterprising and progressive section of the Chinese people.

The problem of Formosa under Chen Yi's administration, is one which can not be shirked; it must be met and dealt with openly and now, and we must not wait for it to breed disaster and thereby allow it to leave behind a dreadful inheritance of hatred on the people's part and of shame upon the official side. If the problem cannot be solved in a peaceful, constructive manner to the satisfaction of the legitimate merchants and traders, it certainly can be solved in no other way.

Denial Ridiculous

It is a falsehood to deny that the administration of Formosa under General Chen Yi has not become a grave problem, and it would be unwise for the people to remain silent upon it, or for interested foreign parties to pretend friendly emotions in public commerce (like seasoned diplomatists) which are belied by every phrase and gesture admitted by many Chinese and foreigners in private. To mask that problem by a fiction and to pretend that because General Chen Yi is a good choice he and his retinue must be afforded an opportunity to "make good," to prove their mettle, is to resign oneself to Fate.

Well, shall we flip a coin and let it turn up "head or trail" as a

means of deciding our choice for such an important official position as that of the administrator of Formosa. The experiment would prove extremely costly; we must not allow mediocrities to upset the apple-cart and so to undermine the authority of the Chinese National Government or to cause ill-feeling among our good people.

Make-believe is dangerous; it is undignified, if not morally odious. There is something grotesque in the official claim that Formosa under General Chen Yi's administration is not going to the dogs! Before long we would have to enlist the gratuitous services of innumerable gangsters to augment the existing number in order to quell a rebellion or a secessionist movement among the Formosan Chinese.

Can Formosa Be Kept?

The China Weekly Review's editorial of April 6, 1946, was quite correct in asserting that the leadership of the incipient rebellion in Formosa may be anti-Chen Yi in inspiration and motive, but its underlying current is not being created by the Chinese Communists. The stream of influence has arisen from the present sufferings and the burning sense of injustice felt by the dispossessed Formosan Chinese.

The Formosans have prayed for their liberation and the overthrow of the Japanese yoke; they now pray for food and freedom from want. It is absurd to think that more than six months after their final "liberation," the Formosan people are still praying and praying more zealously for all the good things of life and for a more decent order of things.

We are impelled to ask the question: Can China keep and retain Formosa and its population? The question whether China can enrich herself through the acquirement of Formosa is even of greater moment at this juncture when the nerves of our people have been sorely tried by eight long years of national resistance. We will need statesmanship, foresight and sound administrative planning to prevent China from losing Formosa again.

General Recalls Long War In Northeast, Opposes One-Party Kuomintang Rule

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

[LIN-I, Shantung,—"Do you think the right of governing Manchuria should be taken over by you who gave Manchuria up?"

That's the question General Chou Pao-chung would like to ask those Kuomintang luminaries who are prepared to rush troops and officials into Manchuria to take over government and administration as soon as the Soviet troops move out. General Chou, it would seem, has right to ask the question. He has led the Anti-Japanese Army of Northeast Manchuria through 14 years of war. In an interview with a reporter of the New China News Agency, General Chou has much to say of the days in the early '30's when Manchurian patriots got frightened reprimands rather than help from the Central Government in their efforts to fight the Japanese in their country. He recalls that people got tossed into jail in those days for singing songs about marching to Manchuria, and he remembers that the Central Government once was quite willing to let the Japs keep Manchuria so long as they did not invade the rest of China.

One-Party Rule Apposed

He is not bitter. On the contrary, he thinks Central Government officials and Central Government troops should come to Manchuria *to help the people reconstruct the country and form a democratic government*. But he thinks the Manchurian people who have fought the Japs should have an important voice in the selection of those officials and he thinks the officials must not be merely representatives of the Kuomintang Party. If they were all Kuomintang men, General Chou is afraid the Manchurian people would get the idea someone was trying to put them under "a one-party dictatorship" and he says the people have had enough of dictatorships in the past 14 years to last them a long time.

General Chou believes he knows the desires of the Manchurian people pretty well, for he says they have established a duly-elected, representative local government and that they voice their opinions freely.

Long Struggle Recalled

In his interview, General Chou tells for the first time the story of the struggle the Manchurian people carried on against the Japs during the entire period of their occupation. Opposition never ceased, he says, though difficulties often seemed insuperable and he gives much credit to the 8th Route Army which, he says, sent such help as it could and which continued to fight in North China, next door to Manchuria, after the armies of the Central Government had been driven far up the Yangtze.

The first of three stages of opposition to the Japs began September 18, 1931, when the Japs invaded Manchuria. At that time, the Chinese Communist Party, of which Chou was a member, opposed the Kuomintang policy of appeasing Japan and organized all forces that were willing to fight. The organization helped the old cavalry general, Ma Chan-shan, and others with money and men, but the movement was brief because Japanese agents and Kuomintang appeasers sowed dissension effectively and it fell apart before strong military attacks.

Guerrillas Organized

Action was reduced to small guerrilla operations until January 26, 1933, when Communist leaders were encouraged by the Central Committee to try organizing again to make a United Front of all who opposed Japanese Imperialism. By that time the taste of Henry Pu Yi's government had become very sour in the months of the people and organization progressed rapidly. Soon bases were established at Pa Shih, Chu Ho, Jao Ho, Ring Tung, and Tang Yuan and General Chou, the leader, estimates his strength of that period at 200,000.

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This army was recruited largely from the ancient Red Spear and Big Sword societies of the region supplemented liberally by strong-willed peasants and officered by Manchurians of the 8th Route Army.

Wide-scale guerrilla operations began at once and a series of attacks on small Jap and puppet garrisons, sabotage of railroads, locomotives and rolling stock, and terrorist actions against puppet officials grew and continued into 1934. During that year, the records of the Mukden police headquarters alone showed that the police had been attacked by guerrillas 700 times in the month of June, 759 times in July, 1516 times in August and 1506 times in December. The Changchun Railroad was raided 105 times, the Fengtien-Harbin Railroad 136 times, the Taonan Railroad 120 times, and General Chou says, the average for raids against all railroads in Manchuria during that year was 100 per month.

Reprisals Taken

The Japs took strong countermeasures. By the pao chia system, they inflicted terrible punishments on scores of families of patriots and upon scores who just lived in guerrilla areas. They attempted to get their agents into the Anti-Japanese Army, and they prosecuted vigorous mopping-up campaigns, but still the tempo of resistance rose, reaching a crescendo in 1936-37 when the guerrillas got strong enough to set up their own governments in the countryside in opposition to the governments of Henry Pu Yi and the Japs. At that time, General Chou says, there was frequent communication with the 8th Route Army in Northern China, and the people were encouraged not only by the war of the Communists against the Japs, but also by the prospect of the Central Government entering the war.

The guerrillas began to meet the Japs in open battle and at Shou Ho Shan, General Chou says, 700 Japs were killed and at Mu Chou station a number of trains were derailed and overturned after another battle in which more than 700 Japs were killed.

Campaigns Of Terror

The war between the Central Government and the Japs broke out in Central China, but to the disappointment of the Manchurians, not a single soldier came to help them. Instead, the Japs began to drive the Kuomintang armies west and only contact with the 8th Route Army and the importation of Mao Tse-tung's book, "The Prolonged War," kept up their morale, General Chou maintains. The Japanese Army in Manchuria had increased to 400,000, and Anti-Japanese operations in 1938-39 were not as intensive as in previous years because the Japs extended their campaigns of terror against the guerrillas. General Chou says from 5,000 to 6,000 families were murdered in a single hsien by the Japs and puppets in those campaigns while in another 600,000 homes were burned.

The Communist Party ordered its workers to fight with their lives, but when the European War began, the Japs again increased their force, this time to 700,000, with 300,000 on the Soviet border and the others assigned to suppressing the guerrillas. Still the Anti-Japanese Army fought back fiercely and suffered many casualties, among them the famous generals, Yang Ching-yu and Chao Shang-chih.

The guerrillas developed their war into the plains as well as on the mountains and occupied a number of cities, General Chou claims.

Assisted Red Army

But then the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union and the Japs increased their forces again, now to 800,000, and the war went so badly for the guerrillas that they decided to dissolve—to "go from the whole to zero" is the Chinese expression. They formed only the smallest units and concentrated largely on concealment from the enemy's tireless scourging. It was that way until 1945.

When the Soviet Union entered the war against Japan, the Anti-Japanese Army emerged from "zero to the whole" again and gained strength so rapidly that it was able to strike damaging blows in the Japanese rear while the Russians were fighting them on the front. The Anti-Japanese Army grew quickly to 150,000 and General Chou says people who had been under Jap rule for 14 years were eager to join.

Somehow, General Chou is inclined to regard the patriotism of those people more highly than that of Chinese who now sing "March Back to the Northeast" as vigorously as they once suppressed those who sang it. But he is reasonable.

"We have only one demand of the Kuomintang," he told the New China reporter, "and that is that all controversies be settled by peaceful means."

THE REACTIONARY

"The auto, radio and aviation double-crossed J. B.—but he's convinced television isn't here to stay."

Star And Stripes Closes Here

COMPLETING six and one half months operations post-war in Shanghai, the China Edition of Stars & Stripes, American Army newspaper, published its last issue April 12. Stars & Stripes was organized last September in Shanghai under the supervision of Lt. Col. Arthur Goodfriend, who had formerly been publisher of the European Edition.

Imported to the Orient to replace the China Lantern, a tri-weekly which had served the China-Burma-India Theater, the staff of China's Stars & Stripes found the war ended before it had published a single issue. Hence, the newspaper's first issue in Shanghai announced as its policy liquidation and dissolution as soon as plausible. The April 12 issue announced the achievement of that objective. The staff expected to board a home-bound transport in a few days.

With a circulation that hit a peak of 30,100 and was never lower than 19,651, Stars & Stripes enjoyed high prestige among American servicemen in all branches operating in North China. It increased in size from four pages to eight and for several months published a Saturday magazine supplement.

Its enterprizes included a campaign to raise money for "Books For the Kids of China" which brought in US$3000, another campaign for price control, and a Ricksha Derby that was a week's sensation. It's "B-Bag Blow It Out Here," elicited the same frank opinions of enlisted men and officers that have made Stars & Stripes unique among army newspapers through two World Wars.

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Sino-Siamese Relations Put On New Basis With Ratification Of Pact Of Amity

By LIN WO-CHIANG
(林我將)

WITH the exchange of ratifications of the Sino-Siamese Treaty on March 27, 1946, relations between China and Siam enter a new epoch. The treaty was drawn and signed at Bangkok on January 23, following the visit of the Chinese Diplomatic Mission, last winter, when the relations between the two countries were painfully strained by a series of what appeared to be anti-Chinese demonstrations, resulting in the loss of Chinese lives and property in Siam. The real situation prevailing then was far from being clear, as China had no diplomatic representative there who could observe what had happened to the Chinese community and give protection in times of emergency.

At one time last autumn, the feelings of the people and of government circles in China ran high, as reports of ill-treatment of their compatriots in Siam poured in. In view of the urgency, the Standing Committee of the People's Political Council passed a resolution on October 12, urging the Chinese Government to adopt positive measures to meet the situation, and to open negotiations with Siam for the establishment of diplomatic relations. This was followed by strong protests from the Chinese Government over the incidents.

Friendship Now Sealed

Fortunately, these now have become a thing of the past. With the visit of the Chinese Mission to Siam and the return visit of the Siamese Goodwill Mission recently, all the previous misunderstanding and difficulties were cleared and removed, and the friendship between these two countries is now sealed by a treaty of amity. This spirit of friendliness was well expressed by the Siamese Goodwill Mission on April 4, on leaving China:

"On the eve of departure from Chungking, the Siamese Goodwill Mission conveys its grateful thanks and sincere appreciation to the National Government of China for the warm welcome and unbounded hospitality accorded it, and expresses the same sentiment of appreciation to the various Chinese associations and organizations as well as the Chinese people in general for the cordial welcome accorded the Mission during its sojourn in China.

"The Siamese Mission is taking back with them pleasant recollections of their happy stay in China. . . Now that the Treaty of Amity between China and Siam has come into force, it is the fervent hope of the Mission that the Treaty will usher in a new era of closer cooperation and more intimate friendship between the two countries and peoples to their mutual benefit and prosperity."

Causes Of Friction

That the Siamese Goodwill Mission had been warmly received by the Chinese Government and the public in China, is shown in this acknowledgment of appreciation. However, one cannot help recalling some of those points of conflict which culminated in the unfortunate occurrences last year. If they are mentioned again now, it is not that we are unwilling to let bygones be bygones; but, on the contrary, to stress the great efforts both sides made to come to an agreement; and to emphasize, at the same time, that it is by the removal of the underlying causes of the conflict that a lasting friendship between the two countries can be maintained.

In the past fear and suspicion of the rising influence of the Chinese community appear to have been the incentives for the application of restrictions on the Chinese by the Siamese Government. The fear of the economic domination of, and the drainage of economic resources by, the overseas Chinese in Siam, has been exaggerated. Before the rise of the tide of Siamese nationalism, which reached its crest in the revolution of 1932, in which a "planned economic" policy was announced, the Siamese people had not been over-sensitive of the economic influence of the Chinese there.

Siamese Officials, Farmers

The Chinese in Siam, following the line of least resistance, have mainly taken up commerce as occupation, which is open to them, because the upper class Siamese prefer a career in government service, while the majority of the common people are habitually engaged in agriculture. Apparently, the Chinese are not competing with the Siamese in their chosen fields.

As an illustration of the unfavorable and false impression of the economic activities of the Chinese, created by information largely based on half-truths and hearsay, the remarks of a foreign adviser to the Siamese Ministry of Finance may be noted. In his report to the Siamese Government in 1937, this foreign adviser said: "....most of the internal and practically all of the external trade is in foreign hands. The trouble lies in the fact that nearly all the profits of external trade are remitted and not retained in the country." For this reason, he recommended that "Careful attention should be devoted to any measure or series of measures the object of which is the retention of a large share of the country's earnings...."

Restrictions Imposed

As a consequence of this statement a "series of measures" in the form of restrictive rules were adopted and imposed. These were aimed at the Chinese, whom the Siamese believed to be the holders of the money-bags of the nation. When Luang Pradist became Minister of Finance he introduced a series of laws, one of which was for re-adjustment of taxation based on "social justice." The re-adjustment was made by abolishing Capitation Tax, which directly benefitted the peasant class, and shifted the burden of taxation to the merchant class—of which the Chinese form the bulk. Government control of business was further tightened by the Business Registration Act and the Account Act of 1936 and 1939 respectively. Heavy fines were threatened those who failed to comply with these rules.

Since then there occurred many instances in which Chinese traders were driven out of business all of a sudden. When the salt and tobacco acts were passed in 1939, the laws went into effect almost immediately, giving the Chinese merchants no time to wind up their business. The severest blows fell on the Chinese, when new laws were introduced to eliminate them from such major industries as rice, tin, oil, etc.

Discrimination Obvious

The hardships worked on the Chinese in Siam can be imagined. The right of the Siamese Government to encourage the Siamese people to take a keener interest in commerce and industry is not questioned. But, if in so doing it should ruin the economic life of the Chinese community and at the same time affect unfavorably that of the Siamese themselves, the wisdom of such a policy is, to say the least, exceedingly doubtful.

The general impression one gains from these laws is, that a large number of them were intended to foster commerce and industry, not naturally but by artificial or hothouse methods. They not only savor of discrimination against certain sections of the people, but also betray a lack of consideration on the part of the legislature, as to whether or not the Siamese people were ready to fill up the economic gaps left open by the Chinese traders ousted.

As the Siamese people found themselves not yet in a position to run these businesses, the Government itself had to enter the field. The Siamese Government has been operating rice mills, paper, sugar as well as textile factories and even cigarette manufactories, besides attending to the export of some of these commodities. If the unfavorable economic conditions highlighted above persist, many Chinese traders will have to look for better opportunities elsewhere, which may be an economic loss to the land of their adoption.

Wherever the Chinese go and settle down, they contribute to the prosperity of the place. This is particularly true in all regions of Southeastern Asia. The judicious and unreserved acknowledgment by Sir Frank Swettenham, a recent governor of the Straits Settlements, of the contribution to the prosperity of Malaysia by the Chinese, supports this statement. Referring to the development of industry in Malaysia, Sir Frank said: "....it was the Chinese who began the work, who have continued it ever since, and whose efforts have succeeded in producing more than half of the world's tin supply. Their energy and enterprise have made the Malay States what they are today, and it would be impossible to overstate the obligation which the Malay Government and people are under to these hard-working, capable, law-abiding aliens."

Siam's Economic Backbone

With equal emphasis one may say that the Chinese community forms the economic backbone of Siam, and which makes Siam what she is today. Siam has no lack of far-sighted and judicious-minded leaders. We are, therefore, disposed to believe that the restrictive measures that gave cause for complaints, had been adopted at the height of a hyper-nationalistic movement, and under stimulation of the perverted influences of some Axis power.

The victory of the United Nations releases Siam from the grip of the common enemy; she is again the mistress of her own house. And, with the conclusion of the Sino-Siamese Treaty the relations between the two countries now have been put on a regular and friendly basis, the favorable moment has arrived for Siam to overhaul those laws under which the Chinese have been suffering during the last few years.

Fear, Suspicion Dispelled

The writer has visited Siam twice, and has unbounded enthusiasm for the rapid modernization and the inclination toward democracy of that country (e.g., under the Constitution of 1932, titles of nobility were expressly declared to confer no privilege. They become extinct with the present holders of the titles). He is fortunate in having met Luang Sitsayamkan, Chief of the Siamese Mission to China, a very capable and enlightened man. And judging from the explanations given by him in the course of the conversation, there is every reason to believe that henceforth the prospect of the Chinese in Siam will be appreciatively brighter. It is to be hoped that the Chinese there will, as far as possible, indentify their interests with those of the country of their adoption. In this way, much of the fear and suspicion of which they have hitherto been undeservedly made the object, will be dispelled; and the truth, that the prosperity for the one is also prosperity for the other, will become more evident than ever.

K.M.A. Hoping To Step Up Production To 15,000 Tons Daily By Next June

By S. E. SHIFRIN

TIENTSIN, April 12—When the bronze signboards at 64 ex-Meadows Road,—taken down by the Japanese during a scrap metal collection drive—were replaced last week by marble signs the inscription was still the same: "Kailan Mining Administration. Head Office." The biggest mining enterprise in China was coming into its own again, but business was still far from being "as usual."

Today the Kailan Mining Administration,—or K.M.A. for short, —which hasn't yet recovered from the effects of war, was slowly righting itself after a short spell of labor trouble which resulted in a loss of more than 100,000 tons of coal. The dispute started at the end of March at the Linsi mines where workers underground, after a quarrel with a foreman, came up to the surface and commenced a strike. Later the strikers tried to proceed to the Tangchiachwang mine, but were prevented.

Nevertheless, contact was evidently established for the Tangchiachwang men went on what seemed to be a sympathy strike—about 20,000 men were "out" at one time. In the days following most surface men returned to their jobs, but the underground workers were still idle. During one shift miners at the biggest mine, that of Chaokochuang, went on strike, but the next shift worked as usual! Little by little the men came back to all the mines.

Kailan Mining Administration officials stress that throughout the strike there was no display of animosity and, in fact, it proceeded in a peaceful and orderly manner. General Keller E. Rockey, commanding the Third Amphibious Corps, at his latest weekly press conference on April 9 seemed to connect the labor troubles at the mines with what he termed recent "bandit activities" in the vicinity of the mining area.

However, even when the workers returned the K.M.A.'s troubles were not over. A "go-slow" movement started and coal production dropped from more than 11,000 tons to 6,000. It is now slowly picking up and the output at the moment is in the neighborhood of 10,000 tons daily. The mine management is now negotiating with the workers and reportedly is ready to accept any reasonable demands.

In 1901, when ex-President Herbert Hoover, then an engineer in the employ of the Chinese Government, took a big hand in organizing the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., he probably little imagined that American investors would be reluctant to invest or that in 1945 a priority job for U.S. Marines in North China would be the guarding of the mines belonging to the Company, and the railways leading from it, to keep Shanghai's smokestacks busy. The K. M. A. itself is in fact a unique example of foreign and Chinese co-operation for it actually consists of two companies:—The Chinese Mining and Engineering Co., (capital mainly British and Belgian) and the Lanchow Mining Co., (a Chinese concern which started operations seven years later—in 1908).

After some cut-throat competition the companies decided to join forces and in 1912 the Kailan Mining Administration was set up—all profits being shared equally by the two companies. Up to the present the K. M. A. has two joint chief managers—one Chinese, representing the Lanchow Mining Co., and one British, acting of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., In 1934 both companies went a step further on the road to amalgamation. From that year onwards all property held by the two companies is owned jointly.

Today the Kailan Mining Administration, which in peacetime produced 5,500,000 tons of bituminous coal yearly, is supplying Shanghai, Tientsin, Peiping, Tsingtao, coastal cities and towns along the Yangtze River, with black diamonds—and there is not enough of them. While Shanghai gets a large part of the output, and is ready to absorb much more,—shipped through the port of Chinwangtao—various railway administrations, the Shanghai-Nanking among them, get more than 2,000 tons of coal daily. The mining area with the K.M.A. power plants, the Chi-Pei Electric Power Co., the Chee Hsin Cement works and the Hua Shin cotton mills as well as the miner households must have their requirements fulfilled. The balance if any goes for public sale with hospitals, schools and hotels enjoying priority. The reason why no K.M.A. coal was rationed to North China residents, according to K.M.A. sources, is simply that there wasn't enough to ration. What's more even today the K.M.A. does not have a large stockpile of coal.

The present acute shortage of coal is due mainly to two causes. The first one is that the Tatung, Mentoukou and Shantung mines are either not operating or in no position to deliver the coal to the consuming areas. Secondly, the monthly output of the Kailan Mines is still short of the pre-war mark by a good 200,000 tons a month. Production could be hiked if there were more labor. As compared with the pre-war payroll of 34,000 workers underground there now are only 23,000 miners and a difference of 30 percent in the labor force naturally tells.

Most of the workers come from villages near the mining areas and

the payroll is a pretty good index of conditions in the district for in case of any trouble the miners just stay at home. That's why last November only 11,000 workers were down in the shafts. Today the number has doubled, but as an index of peace and order it shows that things have not yet come to normal for 30 percent of the miners still have not returned to the mines.

There is a deficiency in the ranks of the foreign staff, too. By tradition the administrative staff left K.M.A. shortly after the outbreak of the World War II, in 1939, and joined the armed forces of their respective countries. It seems that most of them show a tendency not to return to China. The rest of the staff, either ex-internees or like the 30 Belgian engineers who were forced by the Japanese military to continue working at the mines throughout the Pacific War, would like to go on home leave but cannot do so until they are relieved.

The main difficulty that confronted the Japanese, who were afraid to venture underground and left the shafts to the Chinese, was the shortage of labor. Detachments of the Communist 8th Route Army, operating in the vicinity, were successful in persuading many miners to quit work in the mines, the output of which went mainly to bolster Japan's war effort. Coal mined during the period of Jap "management" fell from 20,000 tons to 12,000 tons. On November 20, 1945, when the mines were returned to the owners production was down to 5,000 tons per day and there were only 11,000 men working underground.

Early in April this year, the mines were visited by four American mining experts from Pierce Management, headed by Mr. J. Pierce, who are at present undertaking a survey of China's coal mines on behalf of the Chinese Government, and who will report their recommendations with a view to stepping up production. With a shortage of miners, an increasingly large number of consumers and its competitors in China temporarily out of the race, K.M.A. has a heavy burden on its shoulders. It has to assure the functioning of public utilities and operation of at least the most essential industries not only in North, but also in Central and even in South China. With practically a perfect monopoly of the China market, K.M.A. officials assert the company is not making any profit and despite ever-increasing prices can hardly cover costs. Even the recent hike in coal prices—authorized by the Shanghai Fuel Control Commission—to CNC$15,000 per ton allegedly did not change this state of affairs. Unofficial K.M.A. estimates have it that output might be increased to 15,000 tons daily in June—but even that won't solve the coal hunger of Chinese industry. For if other countries are in the hydroelectric and possibly on the threshold of the atomic ages China still is mainly dependent on its coal,—and coal in many parts of China is synonymous with K.M.A.

Ten thousand American trucks have been ordered by the Ministry of Communications for the development of China's highway transportation system. Bus bodies will be built in China. Approximately 10,000 persons reportedly are now being trained to drive, service and repair the trucks as well as manage the highway traffic.

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A drop in rice prices is expected in Shanghai before the next harvest is reaped in August. Present stocks are estimated in well-informed circles at 700,000 piculs of rice, 10,000 bags of wheat flour, these figures being exclusive of UNRRA and CNRRA stocks of wheat and wheat flour.

American liaison officers in charge of repatriating Japanese prisoners of war are racing against time now in an attempt to clear all of them from the Canton area before the cholera epidemic reaches their camps.

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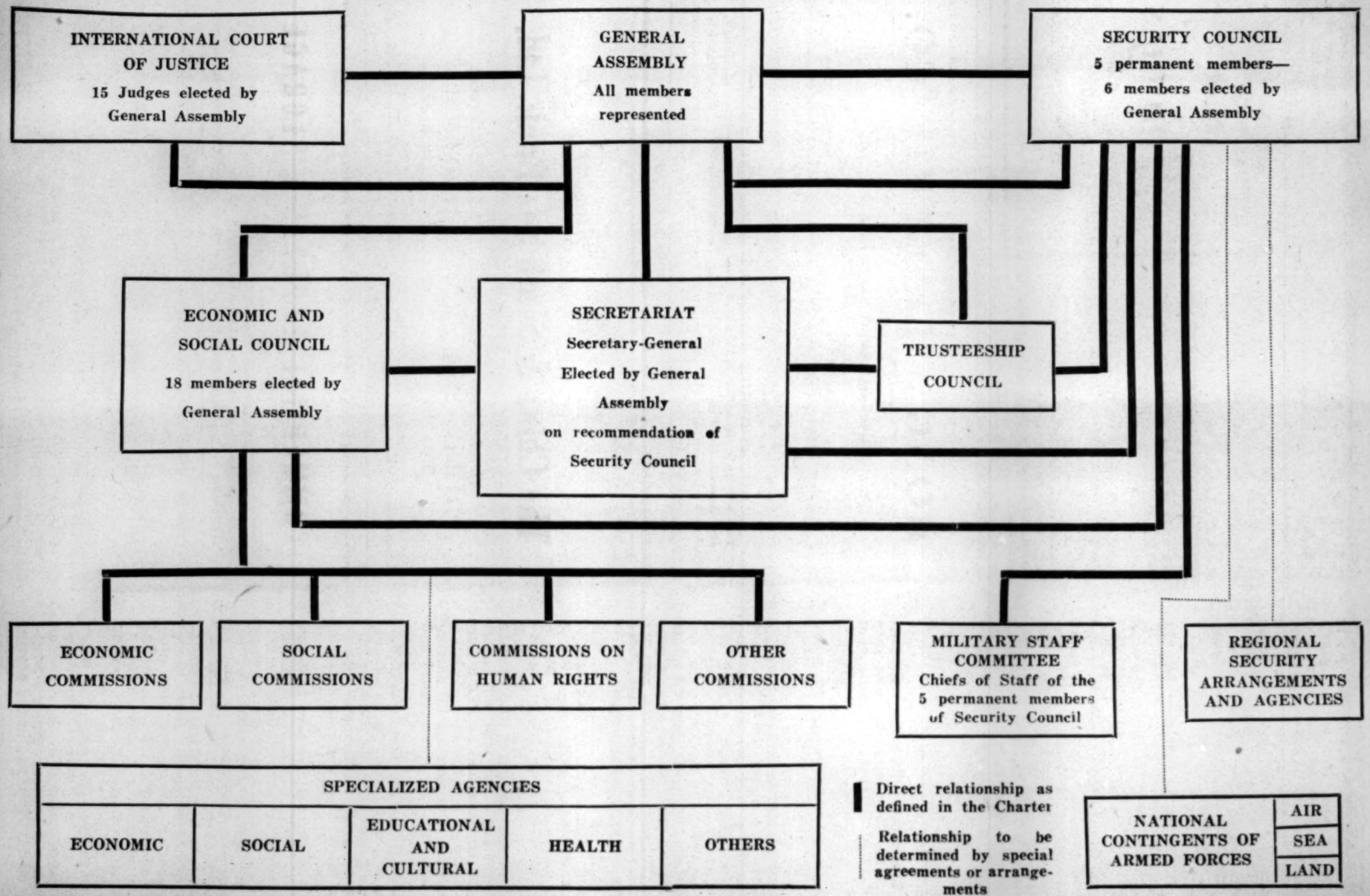

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Nazi Spy Ring Here Cracked By G-2

A GERMAN military espionage ring which operated after V-E Day in violation of the Doenitz surrender terms, was revealed early this week with the arrest in Shanghai of Lt.-Col. Ludwig Ehrhardt and a score of German, Italian and Japanese aides here, in Canton and Peiping, and the handing over by the Chinese authorities to G-2 of six Germans interned at Kiangwan.

Ehrhardt, German Military Attache for three years before Hitler's collapse, operated his "Bureau Ehrhardt" in Shanghai, complete with radio services and a network of intelligence offices and agents in Canton, Peiping and elsewhere. American investigators who cracked the case this week declare.

Arrested Monday, in addition to Ehrhardt, were:—Bodo Habenicht, code-breaking expert; Johannes Rathje, former pilot to Marshal Goering and aviation intelligence expert; Wolfgang Schenke, former Deutsches Beobachter and DNB correspondent at Chungking and Shanghai; Dr. Taiji Takashima, German-educated Japanese and alleged chief liaison officer between the Nazi and Jap intelligence services; Adolfo Rossi and W. Mantovani, former Conte Verde radiomen employed by Ehrhardt.

Brought from Peiping, where they were arrested by the 6th Marines, were Hans Dothlefs, code expert, and Ingward Rudolff, naval lieutenant, sent out by blockade-runner in 1942 to direct naval intelligence.

Transferred from Kiangwan internment to Ward Road Jail as material witnesses on Tuesday were Elgar von Randow, former Embassy Counsellor here; Baron Jesco von Puttkamer, director of the German Information Bureau; Hans Mosberg, so-called Jewish "honorary Nazi" and aide to Ehrhardt; Heinz Perschke, microfilm and secret ink expert; Walter Richter, radio expert; and Hermann Jaeger, Bureau Ehrhardt employe.

Held in Canton, but due to be brought here for trial with the other Nazis who will be the first to face war crimes charges in China, are Erich Heise, former artillery captain and Ehrhardt's South China chief; Oswald Ulbricht, former Eurasia radio expert; Hans Niemann, one-time radioman on the pocket battleship Lutzlow; Dr. Franz Siebert, consul-general at Canton; Vice Consul Herbert Glietsch; second Vice Consul Johannes Bresan; and Dr. Johannes Otto, Nazi Party head.

Coolies Better Paid: Professors Strike

PROTESTING that professors of the local universities receive considerably less pay than the average ricksha coolie, professors of three Shanghai National colleges went on strike April 9. The institutions affected are Chiao Tung, Fuh Tan and Tung Chi, where classes have been suspended until some agreement may be made between the faculties and the Ministry of Education.

Voicing the protest of the professors at a press conference this week, Dr. B. H. Li, Professor of Economics at Chiao Tung, pointed out that although teachers had been promised a pay 160 times their basic salary, they had actually received an amount only 100 times their basic salary. Li said that under the normal sliding scale, highest paid professors received $90,000 last month while the minimum was a mere $42,000.

Li said that during the war professors had suffered extreme difficulties in trying to coordinate their low salaries with inflation, but they did not complain because they realized that defense of the nation was a more important issue of the moment than education.

> Dr. Wang of Fuh Tan University spoke in a more vigorous tone when he said that if professors were not paid enough to live on, they had better become ricksha pullers whose average pay he estimated at $150,000 a month and ricksha pullers might be employed to teach their classes. If professors had no scruples against speculation, they could make plenty of money, Wang sadi, but he feared their morals would prevent them from undertaking such a business. Most of them would rather resign than neglect their teaching, he said.

Although Han Li-su, Vice-Minister of Education, had offered a special subsidy, the professors had rejected the proposal because they said such aid is insufficient. So Han left for Nanking to confer with Dr. Chu Chi-hua, Minister of Education.

Educational finance problems in the local universities were further intensified at a meeting of 300 representatives of local educational institutions later in the week when parents and students protested any move to raise tuition fees. Several speakers said the government is still using most of the public funds in military expenditures as if the war were not ended, while it allots only 4.7 percent of the budget for education.

One professor said, "We are even forced to beg for old clothes from foreign countries. But look at the handsome new uniforms of the Municipal Volunteer Corps."

In spite of moves by the municipal Mayor Chien Ta-chen and various civic and industrial leaders to raise funds by subscription for the teachers' salaries, there was little optimism in scholastic circles. Ku Yiu-shiu, Director of the Education Bureau, was quoted as saying, "The people are without rights and the government is without ability" in the matter.

"They would like to see the boys sent home."

Cheaper Rates Expected For Trans-Atlantic Hop

BY 1951, some 500,000 U.S. tourists are expected to be doing the "Lindy Hop" every year by taking advantage of the ever-lowering trans-Atlantic airliner rates. The present US$375 trip is expected to fall to US$150 in five years time and with an additional US$400 to spend on the other side of the ocean, the American citizen will be inexorably drawn to visit the Old World.

The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board estimated that most of the 500,000 passengers who traveled the North Atlantic route by ship in 1938 will take to the air by 1951, for there is a general tendency among the U.S. public to become airminded.

Besides the perennial travel urge of Americans, one other incentive for tourist trade will be the urgent need of U.S. dollar balances by the war-ravaged European countries. Almost US$100,000,000 can accrue from 250,000 visitors, figuring that each tourist will spend an average of US$400. The business traveler who, while constituting only a small percentage of the total number of travelers, before the war, is today the most welcome man in trade-hungry Europe.

The development of the jet-propelled plane, recently developed by the British, opens large possibilities of providing first-class travel at super speeds for business men in a hurry.

Prior to the war almost 63,000 people paid more to travel first-

class by steamship, and the airways are out to capture this grade of passenger, who will pay more, to get there faster.

The chief lure to the busy American citizen will be the possibility of getting to a European spa inside of 12 to 15 hours, but it is considered that many of the tourists of this grade will still prefer to travel by boat in the post-war period. Those who went to seaside Europe before the war took two or three months off, and this type of traveler will presumably have the spare time as before. The airlines are intent on attracting another type of tourist: the two-or-three weeks vacationer, who ordinarily strayed a few hundred miles from his office and had to return almost as soon as he got there. Since the majority of Americans do have no more than two or three weeks for their vacations, the possibilities of this business are tremendous.

The first mass air transportation plane will be the Boeing Stratocruiser, scheduled to start flying some time in 1947, with a lift of 80 passengers. This plane will not produce the planned four cents a mile route, but it is expected to put the rate below US$300.

The three American companies who plan to service trans-Atlantic lines are the American Airlines, the Pan-American Airways and the Transcontinental & Western Air. The first company will take on the Scandinavian countries, Poland and Moscow, as well as Amsterdam and Berlin. An agreement is expected to be signed soon enabling commercial American planes to travel to and from Russia. The Pan-American Airways already have a service to London and expect to start a line to Czechoslovakia, which has signed a bilateral air pact with the United States. The Transcontinental & Western Air will service Paris, Switzerland and Rome and also the India, Lisbon and North Africa lines.

Customs Revision?

ENCOURAGEMENT to China's export trade will be taken as the basic principle in a contemplated revision of import and export tariffs. The revision, motivated by the "greatly changed situation following conclusion of the war", was revealed by well-informed circles.

The Importers and Exporters Association, meanwhile, has semi-officially expressed the hope that Chinese goods will be exempted from export duty, to encourage trade, Sin Wan Pao reports.

Customs announced US$5,000,000,000 had been collected by that agency during March, this being a substantial increase over the previous month. Belief has been voiced by the Customs authorities that the current month will see a further revenue boost.

Trucks Carrying Gift U.S. Machine Shop Equipment To Schools In Northwest

By URII SDOBNIKOFF

NORTHWEST China is about to receive 70-odd tons of the most modern machine shop equipment developed during the war years by American technical know-how. The American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives has dispatched a convoy consisting of six-by-sixes and two weapons carriers on the 2000-kilometer trip to Lanchow and Shantan in Kansu province. There, the Bailie Technical Schools, established in 1939 to provide the CIC with trained personnel, will assemble the machine shop equipment to be used by thousands of students from the rural population around these two centers.

The trip from Shanghai to Sian is to be made by rail, that from Sian to Lanchow by truck. Late last week the trucks were loaded on open platforms at the Chapei North Station for Nanking, then on to Hsuchow, the terminus of the Lunghai Railway, which was reported in operation again following the cessation of hostilities. Thus, about three-fourths of the trip will be made by rail and the last lap from Sian to Lanchow and Shantan by truck, totaling 1600 kilometers as the lucky crow flies.

Funds Donated In U.S.

The American Committee in aid of CIC, a participant of United China Relief, with head offices in New York, is sponsoring this first shipment of machine shop equipment into China in the post-war period. Funds for the purchase of the equipment in question have been collected from private persons and organizations all over the United States.

Two of the four Bailie schools were forced to cease functioning during the war due to the threat of Japanese bombing. One of these, at Laoyang, was dispersed when the Japs came too near and finally captured the city. A similar fate befell a Bailie school in Southeast China. The school at Shantan was originally established at Paochi but moved to Shuangshipu in the fall of 1940 when the Japanese advanced and bombed that city. It again had to leave Shuangshipu in the fall of 1944 and spring 1945 as the enemy came still nearer.

In spite of the many peregrinations the schools rarely ceased giving instruction to the peasant boys who came to learn various trades. Spinning, weaving, rug-making, foundry and blacksmith work, and machine-drawing were taught these youths, who then were able to join in the productive work of the cooperatives. The Sandan school in addition had pottery and leather tanning courses.

Rural Youths Preferred

Candidates for apprenticeship at the Bailie schools were preferably chosen from the rural and semi-rural population since urban young men could not be depended upon to remain in the backward areas. They invariably drifted back to the larger cities after a short period of work in the "wilderness."

The head of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives at Lanchow and the neighboring area is Chang Kuan-lien, with Rewi Alley acting-in-chief of the co-ops. During the war the head office was at Chungking with several depots serving the 2400 odd cooperative workshops dotting the whole of Free and part of Liberated China. The head office recently was transferred to Shanghai under Chang Fuliang, an American returned student, who traveled widely in Europe and the U.S. studying methods of cooperative work.

As long ago as 1943, Rewi Alley, who is called the Father of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, wrote: "The need for junior technicians in Indusco has long been felt—youths who would stand between the old-fashioned conservative peasant and the engineer, who would be able to live in rural conditions, but who would have a knowledge of cause and effect with regard to the tools and machinery they used, the organization they worked in, and the forces which surrounded them."

Trained Men Needed

Before any modern machinery can be shipped to the Northwest, men should be on hand to manage it, otherwise, as one of the participants of the convoy said, "the amortization will be faster than the supply."

Bearing this simple truth in mind, Indusco is allocating the first batch of modern equipment to the Bailie schools, where these "junior technicians" will be trained.

Indusco, a war-baby, is not to be considered a wartime expedient. The boys trained at the Bailie schools will go back to their home towns and villages and organize a new society based, as George Hogg put it, on the industrial slogan of Centralized Planning, and Decentralized Execution.

"War-Baby" To Endure

What began as a "guerrilla industry," shifting as the Japanese advanced and returning after the enemy left, is here to stay. The shipment of modern machinery is one of the best guarantees that the guerrilla period of its development is a thing of the past.

Doolittle Trial Ends With Light Sentences

DEATH was the penalty that should have been exercised upon the Japanese officials who tried, sentenced, and executed the Doolittle fliers. Such was the opinion of several of the relatives of the fliers when they learned of the sentences given the four implicated Japanese by the U.S. War Crimes Court at War Road Jail Monday. Three of the Japanese, Lt.-Gen. Shigeru Sawada, Capt. Ryuhei Okada, and Capt. Sotojiro Tatsuta were sentenced to five years imprisonment each while Capt. Yusei Wako got a sentence of nine years.

At Alliance, Ohio, Jessie Farrow, mother of Lt. William G. Farrow who was one of the victims, said, "I feel they deserve the death penalty. Nothing the Americans could do to them would be equal to what they did to my son and the other fliers."

Farrow's aunt, Mrs. W. Farrow of Darlington, S.C., said, "I think they deserve death."

An opinion concurring with the sentences came from Robert A. Spaatz, Sr. of Lebo, Kan., who said, "I think the sentences were pretty stiff. The chances are the Japanese were acting under the orders of their superiors. It is all part of war and we must take it as it comes. Nothing can be done to bring Harold back."

Farrow's mother said she hoped the records of the light sentences should be used in the trial of former Premier Tojo, "who certainly deserves the death penalty," and that Emperor Hirohito would be brought to account for treatment of the Doolittle fliers "if it is proved that Hirohito delivered the execution orders to Tojo."

Shipping Losses Revealed

SEVENTY-TWO months of war cost the Allies 4773 merchant ships, representing 21,141,000 gross tons of shipping. An additional 1603 ships, totaling 3,092,000 tons were lost in maritime disasters—storms, collisions, fires.

The U.S. Navy Department announced the British had sunk 70 percent of the 996 Axis submarines destroyed in the course of the war. The United States sank the rest. Two hundred twenty-one large and scores of midget Axis subs were captured after enemy capitulations.

The Navy Department's announcement stated that 'sonar', the only effective method of detecting completely submerged submarines, was a major factor in the defeat of the U-boat and winning the Battle of the Atlantic.

More than 4000 indictments for treason have been filed with the People's Court in Manila, special tribunal set up to try Filipinos for collaborating with the Japanese in 1942-44. Espionage and informing are the main charges.

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

CHINA

THE New York Herald Tribune commenting on China last week, said that "The right wing of the Kuomintang appears to be intent on sabotaging the political and military agreements reached through the efforts of General George C. Marshall as mediator." The Tribune also laid part of the blame on the Chinese Communists, who "are equally at fault for trying to win control of Manchuria where they had little strength before the defeat of Japan." The Tribune said General Marshall soon would return to China and may be able to patch up the rents in the agreement he did so much to bring about. "But it seems apparent that the United States picked a long-term job in undertaking the role of peacemaker in China's internal quarrel."

* * *

UNO

The New York Herald-Tribune, commenting on the coming conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris, said that Secretary Byrnes's fast flank maneuver to save the conference by a preliminary gathering of the foreign ministers has met with general assent, but what this conference will contribute to the solution of the hard political and diplomatic deadlock is less evident.

The New York Times, taking a more optimistic view, said that some progress has been made insofar as some of the actual or pretended difficulties which wrecked the first meeting of the Council in London last October have been removed and goodwill on all sides would remove the rest.

The New York Times, commenting on the Spanish issue brought before the Security Council by Poland, justified Polish action cautioning that the Council must move wisely in considering it and said that "By all means the Council should invite and consider all evidence on those points. But the relevant question for the Council is not whether the Franco regime is anti-democratic, reactionary and totalitarian, but whether....a debilitated nation whose prestige it has wrecked, is now endangering the world's peace."

The New York Herald-Tribune held that "From the point of view of policy, an issue like that over Spain seems clearly to present UNO with two potential dangers. First is that it invites the organization to assume administrative or governmental functions in every tangled problem in the world.... and second is that it invites members to raise issues....not out of real interest in international peace and security but as political maneuvers in furtherance of their own nationalist policies."

The Christian Science Monitor expressed its desire for the success of the Polish campaign to get a hearing for all friends of Spain against Franco. The Monitor stressed that it is a campaign for more than just getting a hearing for the Spanish people. "Spain was our business in 1936, though we did not act on that fact. It is still our business, if we intend really to finish the war."

The Washington Post, attempting to draw a lesson from the experiences of the League of Nations for the future work of UNO, said that during its 26 years of existence the League did far more good than people, remembering its failures, are now inclined to give credit it for; it was the first experiment in world order and in countless non-political fields it had a record of high accomplishments. Nonetheless it failed lamentably to achieve its primary objective, which was to provide means through which to maintain the peace of the world.

* * *

JAPAN

Commenting on the demonstration of the left elements in Tokyo against Prime Minister Shidehara, the Philadelphia Record said that the demonstrators could never have gathered even for what at first were peaceful purposes had the United States not determined to see that this would be a free Japanese election, held in an atmosphere of democracy.

The Spokane Science Monitor, commenting on General MacArthur's plea for renunciation of war by the leading nations, said that it was a startlingly impressive statement to come from a five-star general. "His proposal can hardly fail to receive the thoughtful consideration of all the peoples of the world for which he pleads."

And the Christian Science Monitor on the same speech commented, "We hope General MacArthur is as tenacious and successful in his newest campaign as he was in reconquering the Philippines."

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MORE ISSUES

President Truman's Army Day speech was commented by the St. Louis Star-Times as one of the most important foreign policy declarations that have come out of the White House. The Times said, "The majority of Americans may be expected to realize that in these unsettled times their government cannot ignore the possibility of resorts to force."

The Chicago Daily News commented: "President Truman's military policy should appeal to all Americans regardless of party."

EVENTS IN BRIEF

The two largest dailies of China, the Shun Pao and the Sin Wen Pao are scheduled to be reorganized next month to become semi-official organs, for which purpose the authorities are now trying to buy shares of both dailies from the public.

* * *

At present, 1,530,000,000,000 acres of land are under cultivation in the Northeast, but according to the correspondent of the Chen Yien Pao, at least another 3,900,000,000,000 acres of land can be developed into farm land and 23,000,000 people can settle there to increase the density of Manchuria's population, which today is only 6.6 per mile.

* * *

The National Government has decreed that September 3 be celebrated every year as National Victory Day. The same order cancelled the observance of September 18, the beginning of the Japanese drive in Manchuria, and July 7, the beginning of Sino-Japanese War in 1937, as memorial days.

* * *

Houses formerly occupied by the Japanese will from now on be auctioned, as decided by the City Government, in order to prevent unlawful occupation of them by people forcing their way in despite the sentries posted outside, as has happened on many occasions.

* * *

The Ta Kung Pao reported from Chungking last week that the Military Affairs Commission has ordered that no jeep can be owned or used by private individuals, must carry not more than five passengers or freight in excess of one quarter of a ton, and must be licensed by the local district.

* * *

The Provincial Administration and officials of the Alien Property Administration in Canton last week discussed the plight of 10,000 Chinese slave laborers still stranded on Hainan Island starving, without support and dying at the rate of nearly 100 a day.

* * *

A total of 311 British and 13 American nationals, former camp inmates interned by the Japanese during the war, still live in the Embankment Building and the Ash camp, awaiting developments that may give them an opportunity to leave camp.

* * *

A garrison of 25,000 men, made up of 12 regiments armed with light arms will preserve peace and order in Kwangtung Province, according to the recent army reorganization program decided on at Nanking.

* * *

Civilian agencies, like UNRRA, USIS and State Department, which depended on the U.S. Army for special supplies, services requisitions and other conveniences will have to shift for themselves after May 1 with inactivation of China Theater.

* * *

According to Vatican Radio, Buddhist monks on January 25 forcibly occupied the only Catholic mission in Tibet and expelled the resident Catholic priest, who managed to reach Yunnan province.

* * *

The Shanghai American School is launching a fund-raising drive with a goal of US$335,000, which is needed to repair the school buildings, which were occupied and damaged by the Japanese Gendarmerie.

Settlement of political disputes was made the responsibility of the PCC's Steering Committee under a directive issued by the Generalissimo in Chungking last week. Adjustments were to be completed before the convocation of the National Assembly on May 5, the Generalissimo insisted.

* * *

Chinese and American students will be enabled to study in each other's lands under an international student exchange bill passed last week by the U.S. Senate and sent to the House of Representatives for action. Sale of surplus war property abroad will provide the funds with which the State Department is authorized to establish scholarships for American students in foreign universities.

* * *

The Foreign Liquidation Commission last week announced the sale of US$100,000 worth of technical and mechanical equipment to Indusco, Inc., the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. Price paid was $80,000. Heavy duty tires, piping, machine bolts, washers, screws, wire rope, axes, picks, saws, welders, drills, tools, generator batteries, trucks and bicycles are among the equipment, which is to be sent into the interior via Hongkong.

* * *

An "Association of Soviet Citizens in Shanghai" is in process of organization, it was announced this week by Nikolai S. Zephyrov, secretary of the Moscow Narodny Bank here. All Soviet citizens over the age of 16 years are eligible, but registration is not obligatory. Establishment of a school is among the educational needs the association hopes to fill.

* * *

China will send trade commissioners to the leading cities of the world to promote China's trade, the Ministry of Economic Affairs revealed this week.

* * *

A "Cultural City" is to rise on the site of the Race Course under Shanghai Municipal Government plans submitted to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for approval. The Race Club's buildings are to be converted into a museum, library and gymnasium. Cost of construction and alterations are estimated at CNC$3,000,000,000.

* * *

The American Government will assume responsibility for the losses suffered by its nationals due to enemy action if Senate Bill 1322 is enacted. A number of Americans here have telegraphically endorsed the bill in a message sent Senators McFarland and Eastland in Washington. Payment of war loss claims is provided for in the measure, which was debated in the Senate this week.

* * *

The first emergency air shipment of food and medical supplies to famine and disease stricken Hunan and Kwangsi provinces left Lunghwa airport last week aboard an UNRRA-CNRRA chartered plane.

* * *

Eight hundred jeeps belonging to the American forces have been lost, stolen or strayed, a Chinese Army spokesman revealed last week. Punishment for illegal possession was threatened.

* * *

Distilled atomic garlic was among nose-tickling displays at the 20th annual Chemical Industries New York exposition last week. One synthetic ounce was equal to 3200 ounces of ordinary garlic, the maker claimed, indicating dilution before use to be necessary.

Homebound GI's Leave Varied Impressions

THE American GI is going home. The India-Burma Theater, with headquarters to be moved from New Delhi to Calcutta, soon will be closed down.

And Indians seem to be rather glad that the Americans are leaving if only because it is another step in the earth's clean-up. The Indians think Americans have bolstered Britain's imperialistic designs on India by their presence.

The Theater was activated in March, 1942, under General Joseph Stilwell after the retreat from Burma. It served as a relay station for American supplies to China, and as a springboard for the Allied offensive into Burma.

From China too, the American GI is going home. This month the number of United States troops in the Shanghai area will be greatly reduced as four transports, besides the General Blatchford, are carrying troops home. The China Theater will be formally inactivated May 1. Troops remaining after that date will become part of the Military Advisory Group and will be transported to Nanking and Peiping.

In the Chinese press, meanwhile, reports criticizing GI behavior have become increasingly frequent. To the average Chinese, GI "frivolity", as these reports term alleged beatings, and other disorders, are reminiscent of the days when foreign occupation troops in Shanghai had complete freedom of the city.

Meanwhile, in Germany fraeuleins in the American occupation zone are asking bluntly: "What is the United States of America going to do about it?" and the answer is invariably "nothing", concerning an estimated 600 GI-fathered, illegitimate babies in the Munich area.

It is explained to the mothers-to-be that the Army has very little in its regulations to cover the sex life of the U.S. soldier.

Since most German girls want to keep their babies, the problem of the welfare agencies is considerably eased. It would be even more eased, as American soldiers returning to the United States from that area contend, if Army marriages in Munich would not be forbidden.

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Who's Who in China

GENERAL HSIUNG PING, mayor of Peiping; born at Li Shan, Hupeh, 1891; graduate of the 4th group of the Peking Military College and served in the Manchu Imperial Army as a junior officer; participated in the 1911 Revolution and served

General Hsiung Ping

熊斌字哲民

as a member of General Staff; adviser to the Military Governor of Honan; chief of staff of the Kuominchun First Army (Feng Yu-hsiang's army); chief counsellor to the Directorate-General of the Northwestern Defense; vice Minister of War in the former Peking Government; member of the Hupeh Provincial Government, and of the Military Council of the Nationalist Government, 1928; senior counsellor to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Armies, 1928; chief of the aviation department of the Ministry of War, 1928; high military counsellor to Feng Yu-hsiang, 1930; Staff Member of the Department of Military Affairs; director of the Bureau of General Affairs and later vice-chief of the General Staff; director of the General Executive Department of the National Military Council, 1932; chairman of the Shensi Provincial Government; vice Minister of the Ministry of Military Command; Pacification Commissioner of North; mayor of Peiping Municipal Government since September, 1945; member of Kuomintang party and Peking Club; address: Peiping Municipal Government, Peiping.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

GEN. GEORGE MARSHALL, five-star "China Peacemaker," flying back to this country from a trip to Washington and conferences with President Truman, flew from Tokyo to Peiping on Wednesday, cancelling his visit here and scheduled conference with Premier T. V. Soong. The U. S. Presidential Special Envoy will seek to put a halt to the spreading hostilities in the Northeast, where National and Communist armies are contending for several Manchurian cities recently evacuated by the Russians. Plans of Mrs. Marshall, who accompanied the general this time, are not known. Eventually the Marshalls will make Nanking their headquarters.

* * *

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, who intends to visit the Philippines in July, also may make a trip to Japan, Tokyo reports this week claimed.

* * *

DR. T. V. SOONG, President of the Executive Yuan, emplaned for Chungking this week after a fortnight's stay during which he held numerous conferences with Mayor Chien Ta-chun, other high SMG officials, as well as Alien Property Administration and banking and financial authorities in this city.

* * *

GEN. HSIUNG SHIH-HUI, director of the Generalissimo's headquarters in the Northeast, was host at a unique, sumptuous banquet in honor of Lt. Gen. Alvin C. Gillem and other members of the Cease-Fire Team on their arrival at Mukden from Peiping. While the 48 officials present dined and wined, major hostilities raged 30 miles away as the Nationalists and Communists continued their bloody struggle for supremacy in Manchuria.

* * *

GEN. HO YING-CHIN, supreme commander of the Chinese Army, this week announced that China is sending troops, in the near future, to participate in the Allied occupation of Japan.

* * *

PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN, warning the American Republics that poverty and despair breed wars, appealed to the Pan-American Union on Pan-American Day for help in their eradication. Willingness to use force, if necessary, to prevent even the threat of aggression "will not of itself eliminate the deep causes of unrest such as those responsible for two wars.....Underneath the Nazi madness were the material distress and spiritual starvation born of poverty and despair. These evil forces were seized upon by evil men to launch a program of tyranny and oppression."

* * *

SYNGMAN RHEE, Korean representative on the Democratic Council of South Korea, the U.S. occupation zone, in a letter to the Washington Star, charged that Soviet Russia is attempting to set up an interim government without consulting Korean leaders. He demanded the occupation zones be abolished and establishment of a country-wide government in accordance with the desires of the Korean people. "Korean Communists are openly and deliberately undertaking to sell our country," he said.

* * *

DR. QUO TAI-CHI, veteran diplomat and old League of Nations expert from China, feels encouraged over the future of the world's new peace-keeping organization after a month of stormy sessions as rotative chairman of UNO's Security Council. Handing over the gavel to Dr. Hafez Afifi Pasha of Egypt last week, Dr. Quo said, "At least the results thus far have not been negative."

* * *

DR. WEI HSUEH-JEN, Dean of Nanking University, left this week for the USA to take up his post as adviser to the Chinese delegation on UNO's Committee for the Control of Atomic Energy.

* * *

DR. MARTIN NIEMOLLER, anti-Nazi pastor who spent seven years in Hitler's concentration camps, has been elected president of the newly-formed Executive Council of the Confessional Protestant Church for Greater Hessen, the Allied military government announced last week.

* * *

SHEN CHEN-TING, Chinese member of the Far Eastern Commission, flew to Tokyo early this week to join the Chinese delegation participating in the administration governing occupied Japan. Japanese-educated and a Japan resident of many years' standing, Shen is familiar with conditions in that country.

* * *

GEN. RIKICHI ANDO, commander of the Japanese armies in Formosa during the war and its governor-general from 1944, was arrested last week by a Sino-U. S.-British team at Taihoku and will face war crimes charges before the American military commission here. Also nabbed was his chief of staff, Lt.-Gen. Hakusi Isoyama, who will be tried at the same time on charges based on testimony by former American and British POWs in Formosa and evidence gathered by investigation teams.

* * *

DR. WANG CHENG-TING, former Ambassador to Washington, plans to go to the United States via Manila, where he will stop over to attend a meeting of the board of directors of the Bank of Communications in the PI capital. Dr. Wang is chairman of the bank, which is a private enterprise registered with the Philippine Government.

* * *

CHU SHIU-PEI, head of the press liaison section of the Shanghai Municipal Government, has been recommended by the Ministry of Information to direct the SMG's Press Department, in accordance with instructions telegraphed here by Information Minister K. C. Wu. The step is part of a nation-wide plan for a press department under each provincial and municipal government. The plan was proposed by the Ministry of Information and approved by the Executive Yuan.

* * *

GEN. CHEN CHENG, Minister of Military Affairs, was reported to have come to Shanghai early this week to see his medical adviser. His departure from Chungking is delaying negotiations in the war-time capital with General Chow En-lai, the Communists' representative, the Shun Pao reported.

* * *

MAJ.-GEN. HARUO FUKUCHI, chief of staff to Lt.-Gen. Tanaka, former commander of the Jap 23rd Army and military governor of Hongkong, was brought here from Hongkong this week to answer war crimes charges growing out of the execution of Major David Houck, USAAF flier executed by a firing squad allegedly for strafing a non-military objective. Fukuchi was acting governor of Hongkong at the time, Gen. Tanaka being absent. With Fukuchi there were brought to Shanghai an interpreter and two sergeants, who will appear as witnesses.

Conditions Unchanged, But Likelihood Of Exchange Rate Revision Seen

THE pattern of local economic conditions in particular and of Chinese economics in general has not changed much during the past few days. There was a flurry on the gold bar and United States dollar markets on account of rumors to the effect that the official exchange rate would be adjusted and moved to a higher level, but, nothing so far has materialized.

Speaking of the exchange rate, one has to admit that there was a feeling in the market that the one-way trade of China at the present time would force the government to change the official rates for United States dollars in an upward direction.

Figures Lacking

However, in the absence of official statistics as to the actual magnitude of the government's funds held abroad and as to the rate of depletion these funds are undergoing at the present time, it is extremely difficult to arrive at a clear-cut statement with regard to the present state of financial affairs. In addition to that, the extent to which the United States is willing and determined to assist China financially and otherwise is again of unknown magnitude, which renders economic forecasting a very unprofitable business at the present juncture.

The facile statement that can be so often heard as to the unheard-of potentialities of the Chinese market is obviously not sufficient to serve as a safe guide through the intricacies of the present situation. It might take many years before China will become a 100 percent risk again for foreign investment, and in the meantime it remains to be seen whether the economic or the political motive or both together will induce foreign nations to invest idle funds in China.

Spread Enormous

Speaking of Chinese trade, one might direct attention to an article carried by the local vernacular newspaper, Ta Kung Pao. In this article, the paper attempted to evaluate the merits and demerits of the present exchange regime. It was correctly pointed out that the spread between local prices and foreign prices of certain commodities is enormous.

Nevertheless, importers too have to face risks since the present commodity price level will undergo changes when more imports come in, the paper stated. Meanwhile, when an importer applies for foreign exchange, he has to deposit from 15 to 50 percent as margin. If the foreign exporter wants to be paid in full, the local banks will have to pay from its holdings abroad, for which service the importer will have to pay interest.

Exchange Demand Small

It was also declared in the same article that so far local banks have not applied to a great extent to the Cenrtal Bank of China for foreign funds, which fact is interpreted as an indication that only a small amount of foreign exchange has been allocated to importing firms.

In addition to these alleged difficulties of obtaining exchange for imports, it was also stated that orders given to foreign exporters can only be executed after several months, sometimes on account of various unfavorable conditions surrounding production and shipping in foreign countries. Furthermore, an importer can only book exchange for three months in advance.

The largest import item so far has been cotton, of which more than 1,000,000 bales might have arrived from the United States since December.

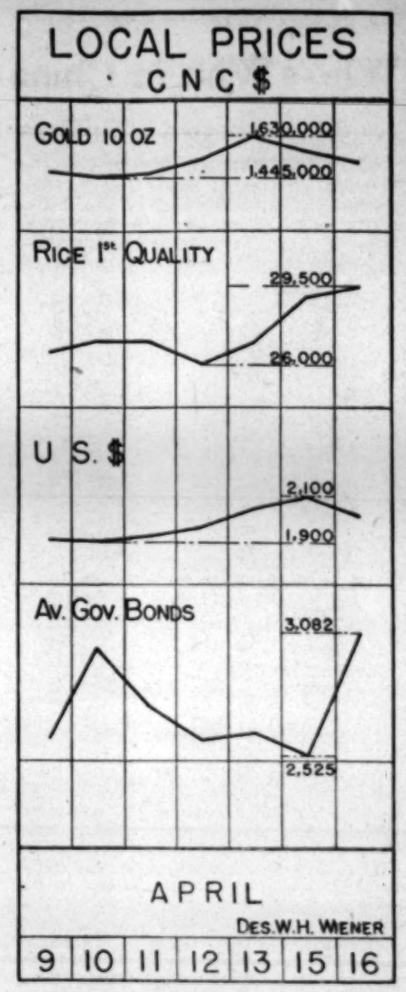
Pessimism Felt

The very important export trade from China, the journal pointed out, faces many difficulties at present among which lack of transportation, high cost and limited quantities loom large.

On the whole, the journal concluded, we are not yet able to see what changes will come after seeing that the volume of imports is so far in excess of exports despite the fact that the exchange policy of the authorities has proved itself beneficial as regards the stabilization of local financial markets.

Pessimism, therefore, to some extent is well warranted and it is the opinion of many people that the government should pay close attention to the grave financial situation.

One hundred and twenty-four of 565 enemy-owned factories in Tientsin taken over by the Alien Property Administration have resumed operations. In addition APA has taken over 577 commercial firms and 451 godowns. The 1937 valuation of the enemy property seized in Tientsin is CNC$85,500,000.



Local price levels as illustrated by the charts did not undergo much change in the period under review. Gold bar prices and United States dollar note quotations showed small upward thrusts following rumors that the official exchange rate would be adjusted and moved to a higher level. When nothing happened, gold bar and U.S. dollar rates sagged again from their Monday high mark and followed a more or less stable trend. The upward movement of rice prices was caused by supply factors, informed quarters pointed out.

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Costly Stilwell Road Being Abandoned

MORE than 12,500 United States servicemen are being deployed from posts along the famed Stilwell Road and 11 military airfields in Burma abandoned as commercially useless by the U.S. Foreign Liquidation Commission.

It took an American investment of US$137,058,000 to construct the Stilwell Road, a supply artery to war-bound China from discharge centers of American war material along the Indian coast. It also took all of 12,500 GI's to maintain the road in operative condition.

Full reports on the abandonment, made by the FLC Field Commissioner at New Delhi, have just been received here and contain detailed reasons for the decision:

No Commercial Value

1. The Stilwell Road, an American engineering achievement, has no commercial sale value as surplus Army equipment.

2. The cost of upkeep of the Stilwell Road would outweigh considerably any peacetime utility.

3. Monsoons make it partially unusable commercially, and none of the governments of the countries through which it is built indicated any interest in purchasing it.

4. The U.S. investment in the Stilwell Road is almost entirely represented by "work done" rather than by equipment installed, there being only American-made Bailey and H-20 brdiges, at present in deteriorating condition.

5. Maintenance of the road requires at least 12,500 U.S. troops and 11,500 native laborers.

Road Will Disappear

Graphically, the report explained that "there was no road from Ledo to Shingbwiyang before the U.S. forces constructed the Stilwell Road, and one or two monsoons after the U.S. forces are withdrawn there will again be no road from Ledo to Shingbwiyang."

This initial 103 miles of the road was described as traversing "mountainous terrain, narrow traces along torrential streams and the most impenetrable jungle growth on the face of the earth."

Jungle will grow again where Chinese labor gangs cleared passage for government-issued trucks bringing supplies to besieged China.

The abandonment of the 11 airfields is necessitated for the same reasons, the FLC statement said.

Huge reserves of phosphorus have been discovered along the sea at Chingpishan, five miles south of Haichow, in Kiangsu province. Geologists are said to have estimated there are 70,000,000 tons of phosphorus in the area. A small mining company has been formed, but has not proved very successful. Reportedly a new company is being organized.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

Chinese tung oil is being offered at 43 cents c.i.f. Pacific coast, while the U.S. ceiling price is 38-¾ cents. Cassia offerings from Hongkong range from 26 to 28 cents.

* * *

The appearance of about 80 tons of baled Italian silk in New York last week gave a competitive appearance to the long dormant United States silk market. The Italian silk brought approximately US$11 a pound from private firms buying it.

* * *

The Belgian Tramways and Power Company, the only big utility enterprise in Tientsin still in foreign hands, according to Chinese press reports, will soon pass into Chinese hands. It will be operated by the municipal government.

* * *

The Bureau of Social Affairs reports labor disputes in Shanghai for March totaled 562 cases, of which 416 cases have been settled.

* * *

According to the new passenger fare schedule of the Navigation Co., it is more expensive to travel from Canton to Shanghai by ship than by air for while the plane trip costs CNC$95,000, the CMSNC charges CNC$105,150 for the special class by boat.

* * *

According to reports of 81 districts of Szechuen Province at the end of January 1946, the coming spring harvest should be considered as good. The wheat harvest is up 10 percent as compared with that of the previous year, which amounted to 31,790,000 piculs.

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A large dockyard, to be known as the Central Dockyard of China, will be built at Woosung to occupy an area of 1000 mow, capable of building ships of 1000 to 10,000 tons for river and coastal navigation. In addition to experts and engineers to be sent here from the United States, a loan of US$20,000,000 will be concluded between the Chinese and American authorities.

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The Min Kiang Shipping Company recently purchased five ships which will operate between Foochow and Shanghai, and between Foochow and Formosa.

* * *

Of the more than 40 sugar refineries taken over by the Chinese authorities, only 20 have resumed operations, the rest having been too severely damaged during the war.

* * *

The China Silk Company will ship 1000 bales of raw silk to New York in the near future and some 4000 bales more, now being purchased by the company, in the next month or two.

* * *

Construction work on the Tien-Lan Railway connecting Tiensui and Lanchow, a distance of 370 kilometers, will commence this month and be completed within three years. Cost CN$12,000,000,000.

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Obviously-inspired rumors circulated here that American insurance companies in this city were considering meeting their obligations to holders of pre-war life insurance policies at the rate of CNC$20 to US$1 this week elicited a prompt disavowal by an American insurance company official, who pointed out that (1) insurance companies cannot settle policies taken out in one currency with another currency; (2) insurance companies are not allowed to deal in American currency; (3) the 20-to-1 rate would be a direct violation of the official rate set by the Central Bank of China.

* * *

More than 10,000 factories and commercial firms to date have registered with the Bureau of Social Affairs here. Registration fees paid were 5/1000ths of their capital. As the registration fee has been revised to 1/1000th of each registrant's capital, a refund of 4/1000ths will be made in the near future.

* * *

Shanghai's army of unemployed was estimated to total 80,000 in mid-April, according to competent business circles.

* * *

The staggering total of CRB$4,044,200,000,000 has been redeemed so far by the Central Bank of China at the government-decreed rate of $200 in Central Reserve Bank or puppet money to CNC$1. It is believed that the final total will reach CRB$200,000,000. Large amounts of such currency were issued by the Japanese military authorities without the knowledge of the puppet Central Reserve Bank during the occupation.

* * *

British textile mills have sent 10,000,000 spindles to India since the end of the war and the work of installation is reported to be near completion. With her original 3,500,000 spindles, India now boasts a total of 13,500,000 spindles and with these will make a bid for the South Seas markets for yarn and cloth. Local circles foresee the possibility of a ban on the export of cotton from India as the demands of the 13,500,000 spindles will be heavy. As many as 50,000 bales of cotton already have been exported from India since the war ended, it was added.

* * *

The Rufino Barrios, the first of between 20 and 30 ships assigned the task of transporting U.S. Navy surplus materials from the Philippines to China, left Samar early this week with 9500 tons of provisions and 950 tons of materials sorely needed for dam-dyke construction. Virtually all of the Navy's surplus stocks at Samar are to be shipped to China, Sea Frontier Transportation Division officers said.

* * *

More than half of the native banks in Canton with more than CNC$1,000,000 capital have removed to Hongkong as the result of restrictive regulations introduced by the Economic Investigation Board, which prohibited operations by banks unless they held licenses issued prior to 1937. Following Canton's liberation, well over 100 native banks opened their doors in Canton. Of 96 which applied for registration, only six were approved. Accordingly, the exodus to Hongkong followed, in many cases former branches in Hongkong becoming the banks' head offices while their former head offices in Canton became branches.

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Gasoline production of 252,000 gallons in January and 275,000 gallons in February were reported by the Kansu Oil Wells. The figures compare favorably with the output during the corresponding months of 1945, which were 167,000 and 125,000 gallons respectively. The Kansu oil wells played a part in supplying China's wartime needs and plans are under way for the large-scale exploitation of the reportedly rich oil fields in this northwestern province.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Post-War Trends

ECONOMIC FLUCTUATIONS *in the United States and the United Kingdom, 1918-1922...Compiled and published by the League of Nations, Geneva, 1942. Money and Banking, League of Nations, Geneva, 1945. Reveiewed by J. R. Kaim.*

WHILE many people the world over used to be critical or even cynical as regards the political wisdom and necessity of the now dying League of Nations, it was generally acknowledged that the League's economic research work was of the greatest importance and the highest standard. When in the midst of the war, in 1942, the League published its report on Economic Fluctuations in the United States of America and the United Kingdom, this was done with a view to helping post-war statesmen to solve the problem of re-empolyment of demobilized men and to avoid the errors and mistakes observed after World War I.

Reviewing and classifying events between 1918 and 1922, the League's study arrives at the result that the major problem of transition from war to peace economy proved to be not one of getting men and machines re-employed, but one of the cyclical effects of post-war pent-up demand. Amazingly enough, as could not be foreseen in 1942, the course of events at the present time takes a like form though the forces at play are under much better control than after World War I. Just as in November 1918, military expenditure did not cease. It continues at present. And just as the demand for consumer goods increased drastically in 1919, it is advancing at present.

There were booms in every field in both the United States and the United Kingdom after World War I—just as booms are expected at present—but while the boom in prices favorably affected the purchasing power of countries producing raw materials, the quantum of British exports in 1920 was only 76 percent of what it had been in 1913 and the quantum of total exports only 71 percent. The price boom that seemed to introduce an era of wealth and industrial recovery, inevitably led to a collapse in 1921 followed by serious unemployment.

In its study on Money and Banking from 1942 to 1944, the League's Economic Department reviews financial movements in 54 Central Bank and 45 Commercial Bank systems. Dry and sober as the tables are the many data on currencies, banking and interest rates not only explain what has happened in the monetary field but also permit cautious forecasts as to future developments. Readers in China, on the other hand, may be disappointed to find but little material with regard to this country's financial movements during the years under review.

Early Arctic Trade

PROSPECTOR IN SIBERIA *by Jones Lied. Oxford University Press, New York, 1945. US$3.75, 318 pp. Reviewed by Foster Rhea Dulles in the New York Times.*

WHILE employed as a salesman for the Paris office of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company in 1910, the author of this absorbing autobiography became obsessed with the idea of opening a new route for trade between Russia and western Europe through the frozen waters of the Kara Sea. His story is primarily that of the achievement of this daring and ambitious goal, and of the disappointments and triumphs, the adventures and misadventures, which marked his dramatic career as business man extraordinary in Russia.

Mr. Lied writes with the same zestful spirit which he brought to his pioneer activities in the development of Siberian trade and commerce. His incredible energy and unshakable confidence, his immense enthusiasm and gusto are reflected on almost every page. He has produced an unusual and exciting saga of international business.

There is little philosophic reflection in his story. He was largely oblivious of the political implications of the war and revolution which provided the background for his activities. "Prospector in Siberia" is a record of action and adventure.

On his first trip to Siberia to survey the possibilities of the trade which he envisaged, Mr. Lied traveled 1600 miles down the Yenisei River from Kransnoyarsk to the Arctic. When he first saw that great river, he "was affianced on the spot," and the hold it exercised on his imagination was never to be broken. Siberia got in his blood. Nothing could shake him in his determination to pioneer in developing its magnificent resources and to open up the Kara Sea route for future trade.

His immense labors in attaining this goal are fascinatingly told. His efforts to obtain the necessary backing for his project, the assembling of goods for exchange between Siberia and Europe, the first exciting voyages through the Arctic ice pack, his dealings with Russian officials and merchants, and the successful establishment of the Siberian Steamship, Manufacturing and Trading Company make an engrossing story.

He rushed back and forth across Europe developing his plans, obtained the sponsorship of Fridtjof Nansen in exploring the Kara Sea route and—the better to promote his business interests—took out Russian citizenship.

On the eve of the first World War, his company had its own river steamers on both the Yenisei and the Obi. With sheathing to protect them in the passage through Arctic ice, special cargo vessels were making annual trips through the Kara Sea and about the northern tip of Norway. Flax, wool, wheat, timber, furs, hides, graphite, tallow, bristles, fish glue, goose feathers, goat skins and elk horns were among the products which Siberia was made to disgorge for European markets. And to Siberia were brought tons of cement for railway construction, gold dredgers, agricultural and dairy machinery, Sheffield tools, and miscellaneous manufactured goods.

There is more to Mr. Lied's story than business, however. An enthusiastic sportsman, he was ready for any adventure, and met it head on. There are tales of shooting reindeer, hunting polar bears that sometimes measured as much as 13 and one-half feet, going out after seals, and Russian wolf hunts. There were many close shaves in the course of these adventures. The author was on one occasion lost amid the ice floes, out of sight of his vessel; he narrowly escaped death when stuck in a Siberian bog, and he went through terrific Arctic storms.

His activities were at their peak at the beginning of the first World War, and for a time were not curtailed even by the new risk of German submarine attack. But the Boishevik revolution brought the trade to a sudden end with Communist expropriation of the Siberian Company. Mr. Lied refused to believe that even this blow could not be surmounted and that he would not be able to continue to develop the Kara Sea route under the Soviets. He remained several years in Russia trying to pick up the threads of his old business. But finally he was forced to realize that the Soviet Government intended to keep the development of Siberia and the Kara Sea trade in its own hands.

During those years Mr. Lied was a representative of the Aluminum Company of America, but his position in Soviet Russia constantly became more difficult and more dangerous. As a measure of precaution he reassumed Norwegian citizenship, and then only through the influence of his foreign connections escaped from impending arrest.

The autobiography closes with the author's return to the farm on the Romsdal Fjord which had been his early home. It is with nostalgia for Siberia and the Yenisei, but with no real regret that he writes of taking up again the simple life of his Norwegian forbears.

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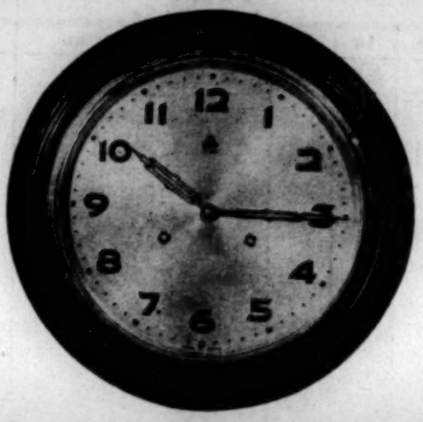

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京滬線 NANKING SHANGHAI LINE

TIME TABLE

44	24	8	2	4	42	74	"6	車次 TRAIN NO.		73	41	43	23	7	1	3	5
4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Local	2,3 Local	4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	Night Exp.
1.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI	A ↑	10.45	12.10	13.30	18.40	20.25	16.30	19.35	6.30
2.36	8.39		10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.33	A 崑山 QUINSAN	D	8.45	10.14	11.35	17.01		15.20	18.13	5.16
2.41	8.42		10.12	12.16	17.10	19.56	22.38	D 崑山 QUINSAN	A	8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54		15.15	18.08	5.11
3.41	9.47	10.01	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A 吳縣 WUHSIEN	D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	19.57	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	10.10	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D 吳縣 WUHSIEN	A	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	19.50	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.01	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A 無錫 WUSIH	D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	18.57	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.13	11.09	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D 無錫 WUSIH	A		7.35	8.19	14.17	18.48	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	12.04	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A 武進 WUCHIN	D		6.20	7.05	13.05	17.50	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50	12.14	13.15	16.00			2.13	D 武進 WUCHIN	A			6.30	12.36	17.36	12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49	13.11	14.11	17.01			3.19	A 丹陽 TANYANG	D			5.05	10.29	16.33	11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00	13.14	14.16	17.05			3.24	D 丹陽 TANYANG	A			4.54	10.24	16.30	11.14	13.34	0.13
		13.51						A 鎮江南站 CHINKIANG SOUTH	D					15.58			
		13.53						D 鎮江南站 SOUTH	A					15.56			
9.55	15.55	14.01	14.54	17.43			4.10	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG	D			3.40	9.30	15.47	10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10	14.07	15.07	17.51			4.22	D 鎮江 CHINKIANG	A			3.17	9.12	15.42	10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20	15.40	16.30	19.25			6.00	↓ A 南京 NANKING	D			1.00	7.00	14.00	9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
QUINSAN	崑山	52	540.00	720.00	360.00	450.00	180.00	225.00
WUHSIEN	吳縣	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH	無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN	武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG	丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG	鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING	南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬杭線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.			32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS			2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH		A ↑	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST		D	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST		A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	8.24	16.45	A 松江 SUNGKIANG		D	12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D 松江 SUNGKIANG		A	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.30	11.04	18.28	A 嘉興 KASHING		D	10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40	D 嘉興 KASHING		A	10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A 峽石 HASHA		D	9.38	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D 峽石 HASHA		A	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.53	12.39	20.07	A 長安 CHANGAN		D	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D 長安 CHANGAN		A	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	↓ A 杭州 HANGCHOW		D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING	嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA	峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN	長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

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